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The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Friday, January 23, 1863.

NOTICE.

We have not the time nor the inclination, to dun personally, a large number of persons who have unsettled accounts upon our books of several years standing. We shall, therefore, from day to day, without respect to persons, place into the hands of a Justice for collection, all accounts of over two years standing. All those who wish to save expense, will do well to give us a call.

WE MUST GO TO FLAX RAISING

We have always advocated the raising of more flax than our farmers have raised for many years past, but we have plead with little effect. The low price and superabundance of cotton, was in the way. We could make the cheap cotton supply the place of linens, and, although they would not wear so long, nor do as much service anyway as good linen, yet the low price and the ease with which it came to our hands, made it more economical to buy often, than to go to the labor and trouble of growing flax and manufacturing it by hand. But times have changed, and, as a natural consequence, we must change with them. At any rate, we must change our labors so far as to bring the flax culture back upon our farms again. Cotton, through its agents, has committed suicide. It has been wounded in the "house of its friends." They tried to make it king, but a *cotton king* is a poor monarch. It is a very useful and convenient servant, but the world and its people lived, and lived very comfortably and happy too, before cotton was known a great deal, either in the commercial or domestic world, while flax was considered indispensable as a contributor to the comforts and necessities of life.

Owing to Yankee ingenuity in the invention of the cotton gin, and the power loom, cotton, for a time, threw flax into the shade, and gained a tall ascendancy. So infatuated did its votaries become, that, like Nebuchadnezzar, they thought they were rulers of the universe, and could put the whole world under their feet.

It is possible that their insanity, like that of the crazy king above named, may become cured by efficient *depletion* and meagre diet. Cotton is now sixty cents per pound, and all the fabrics made from it, from paper up to muslin, must, of course, take a corresponding price. To obviate this, and relieve our necessities, we must again open the flax culture, and open it too on a scale corresponding to the demand for it. For the single purpose of manufacturing paper from it, we think it will become a highly remunerating crop. We all know that linen paper is the best, the strongest and the most durable. The farmer need not fear the labor its culture demands, for the improvements which have, within a few years, been made in the mode of dressing, and preparing it for manufacture, are such as to take away more than one-half of the hard work which used to be required in pulling, rotting, breaking, swingling and hatcheling before it was ready for market and use. Where the soil is clean, or not too much infested with weeds, flax, when ready for harvest, may be reaped, or cradled, or even mowed. The improved modes of rotting it, will reduce the bark or outside covering of it in two or three days, and machinery, operated by horse, water or steam, will break it and relieve the fibre from its covering all ready for spinning in a very easy and expeditious manner. So there is little else for the farmer to do than to sow and harvest it, which he can do with the same amount of labor that he bestows upon wheat, barley or any other grain. Experiments have for some years past been very successfully conducted, which prepare from the flax fibre, what is called "flax cotton," a substance which, to the eye, has every appearance of cotton. It however requires a different kind of machinery to spin it—though for the purposes of paper making, it is then all ready for use. Mr. Allen, of Rhode Island, and his associates, are still experimenting in this line, and have already reduced the preparation of flax cotton to a system, and are urging its adoption as a regular branch of production and manufacture in New England. Now is the time for them to press the subject upon us with redoubled faith and zeal, and now is the time for the farmers, throughout the free States, to listen to them, and aid them and all the rest of us by the abundant production of flax which shall supply the "plentiful lack" of cotton. It can be easily raised among us. It requires only a fair soil and simple culture. It requires no tropical sun to grow or to ripen it. It requires neither the sweat of the slave nor the lash of the overseer to gather and prepare it for use. It requires no impoverishment of the soil, no change in the routine of farm operations. Your land can be laid down to clover or grass with it as well as with grain. It requires only a moderate share of faith, and a corresponding amount of good works, and the thing is done.—[*Maine Farmer.*

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

VOL. XVIII. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1863. NO. 33.

When the Rose is in Bloom.

BY T. W.

Here enshrined is the last of a maid—
The beloved of the young and the old;
Just sixteen short summers had played
In her ringlets of auburn and gold;
Her eye had the light of the skies,
And her brow the pure thought of the wise.

This maiden one day while alone—
While straying to all the wild flowers,
Which so early in beauty had blown,
Heard distinctly, o'erawed by its power,
A voice like the harp of the wind,
Which melted like bliss in her mind.

Far down through the balm-laden air,
So sweet that it languishly died,
Fell the accents in tremblings so rare,
As if nature in reverence had sighed:
"Come away, come away to the blessed,
While flowers in their glory are dressed."

Then echo the broken strain led,
"Yes, come to the up-land of light,
Where the flowers their glory ne'er shed;
And the year hath no winter nor night;
Where the garlands of peace and of love,
Like a crown, shall adorn you above."

Her heart, by the spirit's own law,
Divined what this language conveyed,
Though no form by her pathway she saw,
She knew that an angel there strayed;
Then replied midst the stillness of doom,
"I'll come when the rose is in bloom."

The season enhanced ev'ry scene
Till melody filled the new grove;
Hill and dale seemed to vie in their green,
With the blue of the welkin above;
And the light more life-fraught each morn,
Fired the train of his millions newborn.

"Oh! The Spring," cries a patient with zeal,
"Oh! The spring-time so hopeful and dear;
Hath it balm my affliction to heal?
Oh! What music it wafts on my ear,
And the air how it cloys with perfume;
Heavenly parent, the rose is in bloom."

Next noon-tide there wended a crowd
To the home where the fair maid dwelt;
But she, like a queen in her shroud,
Sways the hearts that with sorrow there melt;
While her bosom, now breathless and cold,
Wears a rose in its snowy-white fold.

And that visage, so peerless and young,
Seems to breathe yet one sentence for earth:
They die not unwept and unsung,
Who live in their deeds and their worth;
Whom clarity mourns at the tomb—
For them shall the rose ever bloom.

Special Message of the President to Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The following message was sent to Congress today.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I have signed the joint resolution to provide for the immediate payment of the army and navy of the United States, passed by the House of Representatives on the 14th, and by the Senate on the 15th inst.

The joint resolution is simple in authority, amounting, however, under existing circumstances, to a direction to the Secretary of the Treasury, to make an additional issue of one hundred millions of dollars in United States notes. If so much money is needed for the payment of the army and navy, my approval is given, in order that every possible facility may be afforded for the prompt discharge of all arrears of pay due our soldiers and our sailors. While giving this approval, however, I think it my duty to express sincere regret that it has been found necessary to authorize so large an additional issue of United States notes, when this circulation and that of suspended banks together have become already so redundant as to increase prices beyond real values, thereby augmenting the cost of living to the injury of labor, and cost of supplies to the injury of the whole country.

It seems very plain that the continued issue of United States notes without any check to the issues of suspended banks, and without adequate provision for the raising of money by loans, and for founding the issue so as to keep them within due limits, must soon produce disastrous consequences, and this matter appears to me so important that I feel bound to avail myself of this occasion to ask the special attention of Congress to it. That Congress has power to regulate the currency of the country can hardly admit of a doubt, and that judicious means to prevent deterioration of this currency by reasonable taxation of bank circulation or otherwise, if needed, seems equally clear. Independently of this general consideration it would be unjust to the people at large to exempt banks enjoying the special privilege of circulation from their just proportion of public burthens. In order to raise money by pay of loans, and most easily and cheaply, it is clearly necessary to give every possible support to the public credit to that and a uniform currency, in which taxes, subscriptions to loans and all other ordinary public dues may be paid, is almost if not quite indispensable. Such a currency can be furnished by banking associations authorized under a general act of Congress, as suggested in my message at the beginning of the present session.

The security of this circulation by pledge of the United States bonds as herein suggested would still further facilitate the loans by increasing the present and causing a future demand for such bonds. In view of the actual financial embarrassments, of the Government, and of the greater embarrassments, sure to come, if the necessary means be not afforded, I feel that I should not perform my duty by a simple announcement of my approval of the joint resolution which proposes relief only by increasing circulation, without expressing my earnest desire that a measure such in substance as I have just referred to may receive the early sanction of Congress.

By such measures, in my opinion, will the payment be most certainly secured not only to the army and navy, but to all the honest creditors of the Government, and satisfactory provisions made for the future demands on the Treasury.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Particulars of the Victory in Arkansas.

CAIRO, Jan. 17.—The Memphis *Bulletin* of Wednesday has the following, direct from parties arrived at Memphis from Arkansas Post, on the despatch boat Kellogg:

On Saturday, the main position of the enemy was attacked with the three iron clad gun-boats, Louisville, Cincinnati and Mound City, and three light-draughts, the latter having entered the Arkansas river from a branch of the White river, which approaches the fort forty miles above the mouth. Arkansas Post is a place situated at a favorable location for defence, on a bend of the river, of irregular, horse shoe shape. It has, for some months, been much boasted of, by the Confederates, as a spot so fortified as to be extremely formidable. At a point one mile below the fort, where persons in the fort were unable to see what was done, troops were disembarked. Gunboats proceeded up the river, taking positions above the fort as well as below, so as to be able to rake it with their heavy pieces. The land forces, meantime, arrived.

The rear division, under Sherman, found, in proceeding back some distance, that a bayou hindered progress in the way desired, and he returned and chose a route more favorable for intended operations. Another division, meantime, took up a line of march somewhat nearer the locality of the fort, and escaped the obstruction of the bayou. Other obstructions existed, however, in the shape of rifle-pits, which became necessary to flank by advancing to the furthest extremity from the river. This was not done without considerable skirmishing, which consumed the remainder of Saturday. There was some loss in these proceedings, and about sixty of the enemy, most of whom were wounded, got into the Federal lines by mistake, and were taken prisoners. It was nearly dark before the Federal forces had so far advanced as to have the fort in full view, ready for storming next morning.

While their operations were proceeding on land, the gunboats had taken positions, and a little before dark a smart artillery fight took place, which the early closing in of darkness cut short. The first shell fired by the enemy struck a lieutenant of the 113th Illinois, shattering his leg. The next morning the land forces found that the enemy, having lost their rifle-pits, had thrown up new entrenchments.—These they proceeded to attack, and also to secure a position above the fort as well as below. The ground near the fort was divested of timber, except in a particular portion, which was useful for cover, and prostrate trees and brush were so disposed as to present the greatest possible amount of obstruction.

As the two sections of attacking land forces advanced, they decreased the distance between them more and more, approaching the position of surrounding the fort. A reinforcement of two thousand men arrived to the rebels from Fort Charles, on the White river, twenty-five miles distant by land, and it was with difficulty this force made a junction with the main body of rebels. They succeeded, however, by taking advantage of the shelter offered by a ravine. Meantime, the casual firing of artillery from gunboats and in reply, which had been partially suspended by the necessity of supporting the land operations, grew more vigorous, and at one o'clock heavy firing commenced between the fort and gunboats, and was sustained three hours and a half so incessantly that there were only occasional intervals at which the strained ear for a second was relieved from the thundering roar. The casematting of the fort presented a formidable appearance, which seemed to some extent to justify the boasting that had been made of its impenetrability. There was a thickness of three feet of solid timber, covered with railroad iron, the whole looking as if it could resist the utmost force of cannon shot.

To the deep dismay of the defenders of the Post of Arkansas, the balls from the monstrous guns of the boats shattered their most formidable defences, and penetrated and demolished strongholds they had reared with so much skill. The battered rails of iron came tumbling down, and the strong ribs of timber were blown with fatal effect among the ranks they were to have saved. Dismounted guns fell into common ruin, proving the dreadful power of gunboats with their mighty armaments.

The second shot fired by the Federals at the commencement of the contest of three hours, penetrated a casemate of the fort and killed seven men. By another shot, one of the enemy's caissons was exploded, causing the death of six men and nine horses.—With their casemates demolished, their defences exposed to a raking fire never before surpassed for violence, and storming parties closing in upon their rear, but one course was open to the enemy.

After a loss of about two hundred men killed, wounded and missing, and somewhat heavier on the part of the attacking party, the commander of the post, Gen. McClernand, took the whole force, about 4,800, prisoners, 2,200 or 2,400 of whom are on the sick list. The gunboats which had inflicted so much damage, escaped without serious injury.

Prisoners declare that if our arrival had been postponed another day, they would have given us a much stiffer fight, as large reinforcements would have joined them. In reply to questions as to the number of men and state of fortifications at Pine Bluff, Little Rock, and points on White river, the prisoners advised interrogators to go and count and observe for themselves. The prisoners were sent up the river, starting on Monday, and will probably be here (Memphis) to-day.

It is thought probable St. Charles, on White river, will be next reduced, then Pine bluff, and finally Little Rock.

In addition to the above, I have seen a slip from the Memphis *Enquirer*, which says two regiments of rebels arrived at the fort the morning after the surrender, and entered with flags flying and drums beating supposing it was still held by the rebels. They were captured, of course, swelling the list of prisoners to over 5,000.

The Pirate Alabama.

A superseded boatswain of the Alabama makes a statement of the building of the Alabama, published in the English papers, from which we take the following:

The "290" was built by Mr. Laird, the eminent shipbuilder of Birkenhead, under contract with a Mr. Butcher.—She was regularly contracted and paid for; and as nothing transpired during her construction to warrant the supposition that she was destined to hoist the ensign of the Southern Confederacy, no laws of neutrality were infringed (indeed, it was hinted that the vessel was intended for the service of the Emperor of China.) Her keel was laid in the beginning of this year (1862) and she was launched in April thereafter, though she was not ready for sea for the succeeding three months.

The "290" is not, as is commonly supposed, an armor-plated vessel. She is simply a large wooden screw gunboat; such a vessel as is in European navies styled a corvette. She is very strongly built, of the best materials, and is constructed to carry ten guns, viz: one rifled 100 pounder; one 68-pounder, and eight 32-pounders—*i. e.*, four 32-pounders on each broadside, throwing collectively 127 lbs solid shot at each discharge, and two pivot guns. She is bark-rigged, and is fitted with a pair of very powerful engines, by Penn, of London. At her launch, her owners not having finally decided on the name she should bear, she was then, and for some time subsequently, distinguished as the "290." She left Birkenhead toward the end of July, ostensibly on a trial trip, having on board a large party of ladies and gentlemen. On getting out of the Mersey this party was sent back in a tug-boat, and the "290," as had been previously arranged, neglected to return to Birkenhead, but steamed direct for the island in the Atlantic where she was to take in her guns, ammunition, etc. On leaving England, the "290" had a crew of ninety-three men, for the most part *belonging to the English Naval Reserve, all being trained gunners*, and the majority old men-of-war's men. She was temporarily commanded by Captain Bullock, (a strange coincidence,) who had under him the proper complement of commissioned and petty officers.—Captain Bullock having learned that a Federal man-of-war, the Tuscarora, lay in wait for him in St. George's Channel, took his departure by what is known as the North Channel, thus eluding his Federal enemy; though, even had he been intercepted, the northerner would have found himself in a dilemma, as the "290" had a set of English papers, and other presumptive proofs of her neutrality, in the face of which it might have been difficult for her captor to have acted. The "290" at this time carried no guns or other warlike stores, but consisted merely of the hull, spars, and engines, excepting of course, coal and other requisites, to enable her to reach her destination, which was Tarissa, one of the Azores or Western Islands, belonging to Portugal. This destination the "290" duly reached, after a fine run of eight days, and came to an anchor in Tarissa Roads, nothing of any moment having occurred to break the usual monotony of a sea voyage.

Some time before the departure of the "290" from the Mersey, a large bark left the Thames (cleared for Demarara, West Indies,) to meet the "290" at Tarissa, and then transfer to the latter vessel the guns and stores destined for her, and which formed the cargo of the bark. Some reason was required to be assigned to the Portuguese authorities for the "290" having anchored in their bay, and, accordingly, the excuse furnished to them was that her engines had broken down.—This plea was accepted as a valid one, and during the week that intervened betwixt the arrival at Tarissa of the "290" and the bark, the crew of the former vessel were engaged, ostensibly, in repairing her engines, but really in preparing her to receive her guns, etc. During this interval large parties of the inhabitants of Tarissa made daily visits to the "290," their curiosity evidently excited by the warlike appearance of what laid claim to be an English merchant vessel. Many pertinent questions were asked by the Portuguese, and were as ingeniously evaded or met by the officers of the "290." Among other things, the Portuguese wanted to know why the vessel had so many ports, and were told that, as she was bound to a warm climate, they were necessary for ventilation; and when they were asked why they had such a numerous crew, the reply was that, as she was going on a surveying expedition, she required to be well manned. Many similar questions were put and in like manner answered; but it was all in vain to attempt to undeceive the Portuguese, and they would persist in calling her a "Frigata Inglesi."

About a lapse of a week from the arrival of the "290," the bark abovementioned sailed in and anchored, her captain alleging as a reason to the Portuguese officials that his vessel had sprung a leak, which would require to be repaired ere she could resume her voyage; and on this understanding the Portuguese at once placed her in quarantine (which in the Azores lasts three days.) On the day after the bark's arrival, Capain Bullock, of the "290," being anxious to get his guns on board, hauled alongside of the bark, and erected a pair of large shears to effect the transfer of her cargo from the bark's hold to the "290's" deck.—This brought out the Portuguese in a fury that their rules should have been broken by the "290" having dared to communicate with a vessel that had still two days' quarantine to run, and they angrily demanded to know the reason why their regulations had been infringed. They were told that the bark was in a sinking state, and the erection of the shears was accounted for by urging the necessity for an immediate temporary transfer of her cargo, that the leak might be reached and stopped, and Captain Bullock finally succeeded in bearing down all opposition by feigning to get in a passion, saying he was doing no more for the bark than any Englishman would do for a countryman in distress. The Portuguese left the vessel, and the transhipment proceeded without further hindrance from those on shore.

About the afternoon of the second day, and when the transfer was nearly complete, the British screw steamer Bahama came in, having on board Captain Semmes and the other late officers of the Sumpter, besides the remainder of the "290's" armament, and an addition of twenty odd men to her crew. On the Bahama's arrival and anchorage on a somewhat similar pretext to those given to her two predecessors, the Portuguese fairly lost all patience, and peremptorily insisted on the instant departure of all three vessels. The Bahama at once communicated with the "290," and having handed over to the latter vessel everything destined for her, got up steam and left, followed by the "290" towing the now empty bark. All three went, not to sea as they had been ordered to do, but to Angry Bay, a bay in the same island, and only a few leagues distant from Tarissa Roads. Here they remained unmolested until noon the following day, a Sunday, when, for the second time, all three vessels were ordered out of the Portuguese waters.—All the "290's" guns being now mounted, and the vessel otherwise ready for a cruise, the order was obeyed, and all took their departure, the bark as before in tow of the "290," which, having conveyed her well out to sea, cast her off, and with a favoring breeze, she steered for Cardiff, to bring out a further supply of coal for the "290's" use.

The "290" and the Bahama now steamed round the island, and Captain Semmes, coming out of his cabin ordered his first lieutenant to muster the crew aft. This having been done, and all the officers assembled on the poop in their full uniform—i. e., Confederate gray frock coat and trowsers—Capt. Semmes enjoined silence, and read his commission as post captain in the Confederate navy. It was a document duly attested at Richmond, and bore the signature of "Jeff Davis, President Confederate States of America." He then opened and read his sealed orders from the President, directing him to assume command of the Confederate sloop-of-war Alabama, hitherto known as the "290" in which, having been duly commissioned, he was to hoist the Confederate ensign and pendant, and "sink, burn, and destroy everything which flew the ensign of the so-called United States of America." Captain Semmes then ordered the first lieutenant to fire a gun, and run up the Confederate flag and pendant. The gun was fired by the second lieutenant, Armstrong, a relation of the famous inventor, and ere its smoke cleared away, the stars and bars of the young Confederacy were floating on the breeze, and the ceremony was complete, Captain Semmes declaring the vessel henceforth to be known as the Alabama to have been duly commissioned. The next step was formally to engage the crew to serve and fight under the Southern flag, which having been done, the men were addressed by their captain in an eloquent and stirring speech, in the course of which he said there were only four vessels in the United States navy that were more than a match for the Alabama; but, he said, that in an English-built heart of oak, as she was, and surrounded, as he then saw himself, by British hearts of oak, he wouldn't strike his newly-hoisted flag for any one of the four. Of course, this elicited a hearty burst of cheering for the President, States, and captain, and when it had subsided, Captain Semmes said the Bahama was on the point of leaving for England, and intimated that, if any of his crew repented of the step they had taken, they were free to return in her. This alternative none would accept, and Captain Bullock and a few of the other officers who had taken the "290" from England to the Azores, finding their occupation gone, through the arrival of those who had held similar appointments in the Sumter, having gone on board the Bahama, that vessel and the Alabama, amid hearty cheering from the crews of both, parted company, the former pursuing her course back to England, the latter in chase of a Yankee whaler, which she has captured and burned. This was her first prize, and her subsequent career is now so famous as to make a single remark superfluous.

The Alabama's crew receive from the Confederate Government half the value of every American ship and cargo they destroy, and each of her crew is now worth several hundred pounds.—All obligations to them have hitherto been faithfully discharged *in gold*.—The Alabama is supplied with coal from Wales by three sailing vessels thus constantly employed.

Philosophy of Deep Plowing.

There was a time when the cultivated soil was merely scraped, when the ponderous plow, drawn by four horses, laid bare the earth but a few inches below the surface. But the memory of the "oldest inhabitant" hardly goes back to the easy going time, and new manufactures successively out-do each other in the production of implements by which the soil is thoroughly and deeply pulverized. That deep plowing is beneficial to the soil is admitted by every intelligent farmer, but the particular soil most benefited by it, and the proper time for the performance of the operation, are subjects on which a variety of opinion prevails. Stiff clay soils are the most benefited by deep plowing, and the results are still more satisfactory when the subsoil is of the same nature as the supersoil. If the farmer cannot extend the superficial area of his farm, he can, at least, add the cubical contents of its productive portion. By thoroughly breaking up the subsoil, it is exposed to the action of the air, the mineral food of the plants becomes liberated from its latent state and made available, and the sourness, which is a frequent property of the subsoils, disappears. In the working of stiff soils, the labor expended in pulverizing will be highly productive; but care should be taken that the quantity of subsoil brought to the surface is not greater than a winter's frost is sufficient thoroughly to disintegrate. If the land has been recently drained, and the underlying soil exhibits a bluish tint, not more than one and a half inches should be turned over on the surface soil. If too large a quantity of the infertile subsoil be brought up, the fertility of the land may be seriously impaired for several years. The remedy in this case is the repeated and careful tillage of the surface soil, and the abundant application of manure. If, however, the subsoil be merely broken up by the subsoil plow or the spade, and not brought in quantity to the surface, the pulverization may be advantageously made to extend to a much greater depth, and small portions may from time to time be brought to the surface in the course of tillage.

Deep cultivation is inapplicable in the case of sandy soils, except when they rest upon a stiff subsoil, which, however, is rarely the case. If there be simply a thin strata of stiff clay beneath the sandy soil, it should not always be broken through, as it may prevent the moisture passing away too rapidly as drainage. When friable soil rests on chalk, gravel or sand, deep plowing should not be performed; neither is the operation desirable, but the reverse is the case on any kind of highly manured land. We have often known the manure to be plowed in so deeply that its decomposition took place after the lapse of several years. Manure, to be efficient, must be as close to the surface as possible, in order that atmospheric influences may decompose it speedily, and that the nourishment afforded by it may be within easy access of the rootlets of the plants. The proper season for deep plowing is in the autumn, in order that the soil may be exposed to the winter's frosts and rains—those potent agents by which the dormant elements of fertility are set free and made available for the summer's crop.

—*Agricultural Review.*

A Story of Harper's Ferry.

[From the Boston Transcript.]

During the "dark days" of the rebellion, early in the summer of '61, Harper's Ferry was occupied in force by the rebels, and the Government was desirous to obtain a knowledge of the *status* of affairs there—an object not easily accomplished, on account of the constant and watchful care of the enemy, and the sharp severity accorded by the foe towards any one suspected as a *spy* in their camps. A young New England Volunteer, Harry B——, presented himself one morning to a high military functionary in Washington, and proposed to undertake to learn what was going on at that place.

"It is a hazardous operation," said the official, gravely.

"I am aware of that," responded the youth, "but I take the chances."

"Your success shall be amply compensated," said the other. "If you are discovered, however, do you know the penalty?"

"Death," replied the youth, firmly.

"You are right, young man. Go, then—and return assured of reward, if successful."

The young volunteer received his instructions, went to camp at the Relay House, and at dark he sallied forth in citizen's dress, passing the other pickets with the countersign and a cheerful "good night." At daybreak, he reached the station, from which the cars ran up by the Ferry, and occupying himself till afternoon, took the cars as a through passenger. Arriving at Harper's Ferry, the train did not stop. He watched his opportunity, as the cars moved slowly round the curve, and dropped down from the rear platform upon the road-side, and crept into the woods.

The night was cloudy, and Harry had been crouching beneath a thick fir tree a few moments, calculating what he should do next, when he heard footsteps approaching. It was the rebel guard! There were four of them. They came directly to the side of the tree where he lay concealed.—But it was very dark. He felt safe.

"Hold on, Barker," said one.—"Give us a light." Harry trembled perceptibly!

"Hammond's came up to-day."

"Of the Third?" asked another.

"Yes, old Georgy's alive, an' the Third's out yonder at the foot o' the lane."

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A match was lighted—the glare fell upon the tree, through the branches of which Harry could plainly see the rebel's features—but he held his breath, and his presence there was not suspected!

"Got the countersign, Barker?

"Yes, *Old Dominion*, forever!"—said his companions; and they moved on and passed out of sight. Harry had the password.

Thus armed, our volunteer hastened "down the lane," determined to see "Hammond," wherever he was.

"Halt! Who goes there?" Shouted a sentinel.

"A friend," replied Harry.

"Advance, friend, with the countersign."

"Old Dominion," said Harry, promptly.

"Right. Pass on, friend," was the cheering answer. "Which way?"

"I'm looking for *Hammond*. He's down here somewhere, I learned."

"Of the Georgia Third?"

"Yes," said Harry, "yes."

"Half a mile on you'll find the camp. Good night."

He passed the guard safely, and soon found Hammond.

"Some mistake," said Harry, at a loss for other subterfuge. "Had you a relative?"

"Edward," said the rebel.

"Yes, 'Ned,' we used to call him."

"At Savannah?"

"Did you know poor Ned?"

"As well as I did my own brother." (Harry never had a brother.)

"He's a goner!"

"Dead?" exclaimed Harry.

"Killed at Fenna."

"Poor Ned! I would like to have seen him." [continued Harry, "poor fellow."

"Well, come in," insisted Secesh.—"You were his friend—be *mine*. Come in." And into the little tent Harry pushed behind his acquaintance, who was very anxious to do the honors to his brother's friend.

"What might I call you—"

"Smith," said Harry—(believing that he might as well be called by this as by any name.)

"Stopping long here, Smith?"

"No—no," replied Harry. (Indeed he intended to get away as soon as possible.)

"Take a drink—here's to poor Ned."

"To poor Ned," said Harry, gulping down the whiskey. And then he pumped his friend Hammond discreetly, until he ascertained the strength of the enemy in that stronghold; who was in command; what was the artillery and field force; what were their designs at that time; how they were disposed, and what was their grand plan, and then he bade Mr. Hammond of the Georgia Third, good night, inviting him to call upon him at the village, next day.

Harry passed the guard again safely, crossed the bridge, walked three hours before daylight next morning, met the return train, came down towards the Relay, and, on the same evening after leaving, reached the outmost picket without a scratch. Next day he proceeded to Washington, waited on the Secretary, laid before him the facts he had learned, and, one week afterwards, I saw him with a first lieutenant's straps on his shoulders.

"Bravely earned!" said the official, when he presented him with his commission.

Harry B—— is now a Captain in the —th Regiment, and has proved one of the best and bravest soldiers in this war.

Hear an Irish Patriot.

"*Let the politicians who have been using us long enough, stay at home if they will, but let us go and fight the battles of the nation, and when we come home, a grateful nation will extend to us sufficient to meet our wants. I have always been a Democrat. I was going to say that I am still; but I will not allow any politics to interfere with the discharge of my duty. I take the KNOW NOTHING BY THE HAND AS A BROTHER if he carries the musket or sword alongside of me in this contest. I do not care where the man comes from, or what may be his shade of politics, whether he is a REPUBLICAN, an ABOLITIONIST, or something else—it is a perfect matter of indifference to me. I only want to say that I know no man but as he discharges his duty to that flag; and, as I said in Baltimore, men were never called upon in this world to perform so sacred a duty as you are, my countrymen, not only for your own sake, but for the whole country with its coming generations of men.*"—[Speech of General Corcoran at Philada.

THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

GODEY'S LADIES' BOOK,
and
PETERSON'S LADIES' MAGAZINE
For 1863.

The January numbers will be issued early in December, and it is important that all who wish to become subscribers to either of these interesting and valuable monthlies, should subscribe soon. Subscribers to the *Globe* can secure either of these monthlies at club rates. Godey's Book for $2,00—or Peterson's Magazine for $1,25.

☞ The National Tax-Law embodying the organic sections; the general and specific provisions; provisions for the appointment and governance of collectors, assessors and their assistants; alphabetical schedule-list of articles taxed, with rates, etc., etc.

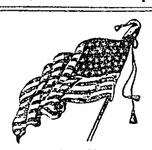
For sale at Lewis' Book Store

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Jan. 28, 1863.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.



Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION, REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

ANOTHER CHANGE.

Gen. Burnside has been relieved of the command of the army of the Potomac at his own request, and Maj. Gen. Hooker has been appointed to succeed him. Burnside is an able officer, but he never had confidence in his ability to command so large an army. Gen. Hooker also stands high as an officer. We hope he may succeed in leading the Army of the Potomac to many brilliant victories.

THE EXPOSE.—T. Jefferson Boyer, member of the House of Representatives from Clearfield, has published a letter in the Harrisburg *Patriot & Union*, exposing what he calls an attempt on the part of Simon Cameron, to buy him to vote for said Simon for U. S. Senator. Boyer's statement does not satisfy us that *he was not bought*. Whether bought or not, all men must hereafter look upon Boyer as not being the man he should be to occupy a responsible and honorable position.—The general impression seems to be that the mob had sufficient influence over Boyer to change the programme. All the parties concerned should be punished—Simon as severely as the rest, as there is no doubt that he made the effort to buy an election. As there has been a committee appointed to investigate the whole transaction, we will wait patiently for the Report when we will lay it before our readers.

The Dog Owen Barking Again.

Owen, in the *Monitor* of last week says:

"Low, smothered threats are heard against this office, and we are informed that William Lewis is the instigator of a threatened demonstration to be made."

This is in character with Owen's standing in this community. No man of ordinary sense believes that Owen was informed by any person that we have threatened, or in any way would encourage a demonstration to be made upon his rotten establishment. Owen is the only man in town mean enough to insinuate such a thing against us. As we do not belong to the McMullin mobocracy, Owen need not fear being disturbed by us or any of our friends. Our own opinion is that Owen, finding his occupation rather dull, has made the foolish charge against us for the purpose of creating a little excitement and sympathy for his establishment.

THE Democratic party is beginning to look up candidates for Governor.—The following gentlemen have been named for the nomination: Hon. Jacob Fry of Montgomery, Hon. Wm. Schell of Bedford, Hon. Hendrick B. Wright of Luzerne, Hon. John Cessna of Bedford, Hon. Wm. Witte of Montgomery. There will be others. The Democrats of this county will have no voice in the selection of a candidate if they fail to hold a convention at April Court.

On the Republican side the following gentlemen have been named: Hon. John A. Wright, Hon. A. G. Curtin, and Hon. Samuel Calvin. Of course there will be others named. The Republicans in this county have not yet elected delegated.

CAPT. Jas. D. Campbell has resigned and returned home from the army.—The companies of his regiment were consolidated, leaving but four companies in the regiment. His command had been reduced to about a dozen men fit for duty, and these were put into other companies. Capt. Campbell has seen much rough service, and has the reputation of being one of the best officers in the army. Though he has served his country well, he will hold himself in readiness to enter the service again whenever called upon.—We hope he may soon be honored with a promotion he deserves.

LUTHER SANGREE, of Walker twp., member of Capt. Wintrode's company, 53d Regt., wounded in the leg at the battle of Fredericksburg, died at Washington on the 19th. His remains were brought home on Saturday and interred at McConnellstown on Sunday by the honors of war. We never witnessed as large a funeral in this section of country. The young brave was greatly esteemed in this community, by his companions in arms and by all who ever had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

☞ The Army of the Potomac has returned to its quarters opposite Fredericksburg.

THE LEGISLATURE.—Besides the election of United States Senator and State Treasurer, there has been no important business of general interest transacted in either House. Three or four committees have already been appointed to investigate the characters of members. The judiciary committee of the House has been instructed to report a bill repealing the act releasing the Penna. Railroad from the payment of the tonnage tax. There is also a movement in the House to prevent the immigration into this State of "all persons of color."

In the House on Monday, Mr. Brown of Mercer, read in place the following joint resolution for the payment of the Pennsylvania militia called into the active service by the order of the 11th of September. 1862:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, That the Governor of this Commonwealth be and he is hereby requested, immediately after the passage of this joint resolution, to proceed according to the provisions of the act of Assembly of the second day of April, A. D. 1862, to pay the militia called into the service of this State and the United States by the order of the 11th day of September, A. D. 1862, out of moneys in the Treasury, leaving the question of the liability of the United States for said payment to be hereafter adjusted by the proper authorities of the State and of the United States.

Referred to the Committee on the Militia System.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY.—From the Reports of the State Treasurer and Auditor General we glean the following information:

Valuation of Real and Personal Estate in the County,	$4,698,026 00
Assessment of tax,	12,157 47
Half-mill tax per act May 16th, 1861,	2,333 20
Population,	28,204 00
Taxables,	6,480 00
Amount paid into the State Treasury by the county:	
Corporation stock tax by H. & B. T. R. R. Company,	$ 159 79
Broad Top Coal Company,	66 00
Tax on Real and Personal Estate,	6,176 20
Tax on Real and Personal Estate,	11,097 84
Tavern Licenses,	764 75
Retailer's Licenses,	425 00
Distillery and Brewery Licenses,	40 00
Restaurant Licenses,	50 00
Patent Medicines,	9 00
Militia Tax,	250 00
Tax on writs, wills, deeds, &c	354 94
Collateral Inheritance Tax,	992 98
Total,	$19,386 50
Amount received from the State Treasury by the county:	
Pensions and Gratuities,	$ 20 00
For Common Schools,	1,043 09
Total,	$1,063 09

AT a meeting of the employees of the H. & B. T. R. R., and employees of the Keystone Locomotive Works, held at Hopewell on the 16th inst., it was unanimously resolved:

1st. *Whereas*, It has seemed expedient to Mr. S. A. ALEXANDER to dissolve his connexion with the H. & B. T. R. R., that we deeply regret the necessity which deprives us of his kind supervision and friendly society.

2d. *Resolved*, That we assure Mr. ALEXANDER of our confidence in him as a skillful mechanic and competent master workman; of our esteem for him as a gentleman and a friend, and of our best wishes for his welfare and success in life, and that we shall ever cherish for him a grateful remembrance.

3d. *Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to Mr. ALEXANDER, and that they be published in the Huntingdon and Altoona papers.

C. W. ASHCOM,
F. EGBIE,
W. I. HANNAN,
Committee.

THE New York Legislature, after balloting a week for Speaker, on Monday elected Mr. Collicott, (Union Democrat), of Brooklyn. Mr. Colliecott was the nominee of the Republicans. During the several days balloting the House was crowded by a class of men who threatened death and destruction unless their favorite should be elected. We have not learned whether there was any violence after the election.

THE common council of New York has adopted a resolution tendering General Fitz John Porter the hospitalities of the city and a reception in the Governor's room. Fitz John Porter to be honored—and for what?—He has been discharged from the service for disobeying orders, etc. There is as rank treason in New York as in Richmond.

WE understand that the employees of the machine shop at Hopewell, connected with the H. & B. T. Railroad, on the evening of the 23d inst., presented Mr. S. A. ALEXANDER, their late master mechanic, with a beautiful and valuable case of mechanical drawing instruments, as a mark of their friendship and esteem.

GONE TO THE CITY.—Mr. M. Strouse has closed out his store and removed to Philadelphia. The room will shortly be occupied by Benj. Jacobs who will be pleased to receive calls from all the friends of the old "cheap corner."

E. C. SUMMERS is determined to keep up with the age of improvement. We learn that he has made arrangement to have a statue of Gen. Jackson placed in his garden next summer.

☞ It is reported that Stonewall Jackson, with forty thousand men, had reinforced the rebel garrison at Vicksburg.

General Fitz John Porter Dismissed from the Service.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 21, 1863.—Last week, Judge Advocate General Holt laid the record in the case of Gen. Fitz John Porter, which he had spent three days in making up, before the President, who to-day signified his approval of the findings of the Court Martial, and ordered the sentence to be carried into execution. The findings are that he is guilty on every one of the charges preferred, and the sentence is that he be dismissed from the service.

The review of testimony by Judge Holt, which forms a part of the record, is considered extremely able. The Court which thus disposed of a case of multiform, and, in one sense, national interest, was composed as follows:

Major General Hunter, presiding; Major General Hitchcock, Brigadier Generals Rufus King, Prentiss, Ricketts, Casey, Garfield, Buford and Morris, with Col. Holt, the Judge Advocate General, as Judge Advocate.

The charges on which Genl. Porter is convicted were disobedience to the orders of Gen. Pope while our army was in front of the enemy.

The President approved the finding at 4 o'clock this afternoon. General Porter first heard of his fate casually about five, from a correspondent of a New York paper. When told that he was at that moment dismissed from the service, he was powerfully affected as well as astounded. He had only yesterday applied to the President for a leave of absence.

Pennsylvania and the War.

The report of Hon. A. L. Russell, Adjutant-General of this State, shows that that now important department of our State Government has been very ably administered. The report gives a detailed and interesting account of of the part performed by Pennsylvania in the war for the Union. A number of the facts were mentioned in the Governor's message, but there are others that may be stated here. We find that the number of troops furnished to the United States by Pennsylvania, since the war began, is 200,336, as follows:

Three months campaign	20,979
Pennsylvania Reserves	15,500
Organized re-call for 500,000 men	12,720
" " 300,000 "	49,383
Drafted men	15,100
Recruits to regiments in service	9,259
Enlistments in other States and in Regular army estimated	6,660
Total	200,336

Besides these, about 50,000 men volunteered under the Governor's call for the militia, when the State was threatened with invasion last September.—Of course it has not been possible to state the losses in the Pennsylvania regiments, but we find in the notes the names of no less than sixteen Colonels who were killed in battle, and of two who died in camp. It is probable that this represents the proportion of the total losses, making the number of men from Pennsylvania regiments, who have perished in the war, by battle or disease, thirty-six thousand. What State has sacrificed more, in the great cause of the Union, than Pennsylvania?

☞ GOLD was selling in Philadelphia on Monday at 81,49@1,50; demand notes at 45¼ premium; silver quarters and halves, 38 premium; dimes and half dimes, 26 prem.; Spanish quarters, 21 premium.

WAR PRICES.—Rio coffee sold at auction in Augusta, on Friday last, at $2.82½ @ 2.95 ℔ lb. Eight sacks of Liverpool salt sold in Savannah, on Saturday last, at auction, at $50 ℔ sack. —*Savannah Republican, Jan.* 12.

WE are gratified to learn that Jas. T. Owens, a typo from this office, was one of the "brave three hundred" of the Anderson Troop who behaved so gallantly at the battle of Murfreesboro. James escaped without a scratch.

☞ Hon. S. S. Blair will please accept our thanks for five bound volumes of Congressional Globe and Appendix for 1st and 2d Session 37th Congress.

AN examination of the pupils of Huntingdon Academy will take place on Friday, Jan. 30. Patrons and others are respectfully invited to attend.

Improve Your Sight and Preserve Your Eyes.—A. BIRNBAUM, Practical and Manufacturing Optician, takes pleasure in informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he has opened a Store one door west of Dr. Dorsey's, with a large and variety stock of *Spectacles*, comprising Convex and Concave Glasses, such as *Flint*, *Crystal* and *Scotch Pebble*, and particularly desires to recommend the superiority of the last-named Glasses. His theoretical as well as his practical knowledge of Optics, and his long practice in the Oceulistic science, enables him to adapt, after an examination of the eyes, those glasses which correspond with the defect of near, far or weak sight. Glasses can be fitted to any frame, of any shape or color.—Please call and examine the *Spectacles*.

Ambrotypes and *Photographs* taken at all times on reasonable terms.

Also, Segars, Tobacco and Meerschaum Pipes constantly on hand.

Oct. 28, 6m.

THE OLD FRANKLIN ALMANAC FOR 1863, for sale at Lewis' Book Store—price 12 cents.

☞ Fine Cigars and Tobacco for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

DIARIES for 1863, are for sale at W. Lewis' Book Store.

WAR NEWS.

Department of North Carolina.

A Daring Reconnoissance near Fort Casswell.—Capture of Rebel Earthwork with Considerable Property.

WASHINGTON, January 21st.—Rear-Admiral Lee has forwarded to the navy department a report from Lieut. W. B. Cushing, dated Beaufort, N. C., Jan. 8, detailing the particulars of a reconnoissance made by him near Ft. Casswell, on Little river, with only 25 men. While proceeding up the river, they were fired upon by the rebels from a bluff on the left bank.

Landing and forming without firing a gun, they moved forward until they came in sight of a fort and a camp fire, whereupon they made a bayonet charge, Lieut. Cushing, judging that the enemy were ignorant of the number of his force. The charge was successful. They captured the fort, our men going over one side as the rebels escaped on the other.

The fort was found to be an earthwork surrounded by a ditch, with a blockhouse inside pierced for musketry. No guns were mounted. Lieutenant Cushing learned that the fort had been held by a company of infantry, who left in such haste that their stores, ammunition, clothing, and a portion of their arms, were captured. He destroyed all the property he could not bring away, and returned to Beaufort with the loss of only one man, who was wounded. The officers and men of the expedition all behaved nobly.

THE WAR IN MISSISSIPPI.

CAIRO, Jan. 21.—Several government boats arrived to-day from below. The news is interesting, though nothing startling has taken place. On the 13th a detachment of the 2d Missouri, while carrying despatches from Helena to Clarendon, was attacked by 150 rebels. A severe fight ensued, in which a rebel Lieutenant was killed and a number of men wounded. Seventeen of a Wisconsin regiment were taken prisoners.

Holly Springs appears to be subject to constant depredations from every band of thieves infesting that part of the country. Reports of the burning of houses are greatly exaggerated.—The Confederates came on the 5th, and took what they could, and fired a few houses. After the rebels left, the Federals occupied on the 10th. There were no troops there at all.

Vandeever's cavalry is said to be in the rear of our army, waiting an opportunity to strike. Lee's cavalry is guarding the railroad between Memphis and Moscow.

On the 15th there was a spirited skirmish in Haywood county, between a detachment of the Third Michigan and Richardson's guerillas. The fighting continued through the afternoon, with loss to the enemy of one killed and six wounded.

At dark the guerillas disappeared in the cane-brakes along the Hatchie River. Col. Misner's forces escaped unharmed. Richardson captured four officers of the Eightieth Ohio, when the first provision train came from Holly Springs, and paroled them on the morning of the fight.

Their names are Dr. Buel, Adjutant Hepburn, Lieutenants Hill and Tanner. It is understood, under General Grant's order, they will probably be dismissed from the service, having stopped for water, and remained long enough to be surprised and taken.

Dr. Martin, of the Kansas, was also paroled. The enemy is fortifying the Grenada and repairing the Mississippi Railroad, which was to be completed to Okaldand by the 15th. General Washburn's raid on that road was not as effective as intended.

There has been a brisk tobacco trade South. Thousands of boxes have been shipped through Vicksburg, Louisiana and Texas to Mexico, where it commands 85 ℔ lb. in gold. French troops are best customers.

The steamers John H. Roe, Sam Gaty and Nebraska arrived here to-day, with four thousand seven hundred and ninety-two prisoners from Arkansas Post, including six Generals and eight Colonels.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

Guerilla Operations in Missouri—Murder and Post Mortem Abuse of our Soldiers—The Wives, Daughters and Sisters of Unionists Threatened with Violence, &c.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 22d.—General Ben Loan, commanding at Jefferson City, sends the *Democrat* a letter from Col. Pennock, of the 5th Cavalry, Missouri militia, dated Independence, on the 11th, stating that five of his men were murdered the week previous by guerillas. The soldiers were all shot in the head, and their bodies horribly mangled. The faces of some of them were cut in pieces with boot-heels.—Powder was exploded in one man's ear, and both ears were cut off. Whether these barbarities were committed before or after death is unknown.

Col. Pennock says that ten of these guerillas, with their wives and children acting as spies, were equal to twenty-five of his troops.

The guerillas were threatening the Union women of Jackson county, and the wives and sisters of some of the most notorious of the band had been arrested, in order to prevent them from executing their threats. They have also levied assessments upon the loyal men of the county, and are collecting it rapidly. Some of those who were assessed claimed to be Southern sympathizers, in order to avoid paying it. Colonel Pennock advises that the wives of these guerillas be sent out of the State.

The army of the Potomac in motion

Address of Gen. Burnside to the Troops.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Camp near Falmouth, Va.*, January 20, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7.

The commanding general announces to the army of the Potomac that they are about to meet the enemy once more. The late brilliant actions in North Carolina, Tennessee, and Arkansas have divided and weakened the enemy on the Rappahannock, and the auspicious moment seems to have arrived to strike a great and mortal blow to the rebellion, and to gain that decisive victory which is due to the country.

Let the gallant soldiers of so many brilliant battle-fields accomplish this achievement, and a fame the most glorious awaits them.

The commanding General calls for the firm and united action of officers and men; and, under the providence of God, the army of the Potomac will have taken the great step towards restoring peace to the country and the Government to its rightful authority.

By command of Maj. General Burnside.

LEWIS RICHMOND, A. A. G.
Official: EWD. M. NEILL,
Capt. and A. A. A. G.

[Correspondence of the New York Tribune.]

RIGHT GRAND DIVISION, *Opposite Fredericksburg, Va.*, Tuesday, Jan. 20, 1863—3 p. m.

The movement has at last commenced. At 11 A. M., to day, the reserve artillery and Birney's infantry division of Gen. Hooker's command crossed the railroad at Stoneman's Station, and moved, via Hartwood Church, up the Rappahannock, by a road three miles back from it, and of course concealed from the rebel camps and pickets on the south side of the river.—Two hours later, the remainder of Gen. Hooker's Grand Division took the road.

Franklin's Grand Division, like Hooker's, in heavy marching order, also started at 11 o'clock, moving in the same direction, though by a route nearer the river. Some of his stragglers, his baggage and ammunition trains, were visible from the rebel camps, which, for some purpose, must have been done intentionally.

Sumner's Grand Division has not yet moved. As yet it holds the front here, and is in full view of the enemy. It remained in position as long as possible. It is now under orders to be ready to march at 4 o'clock to-morrow morning.

There has been very unusual reticence in regard to this movement.—Up to this time the corps commanders do not know the plan, which seems to be confined to Burnside and his Grand Division Generals. It is at least gratifying to know that such a secret can be kept in the army.

How far Franklin and Hooker have progressed to-night we are not advised. It is believed, however, that they are to cross the river at United States Ford, twelve miles above this point.—Whether Sumner crosses at the same point or makes a feigned or real attempt one mile above here, is also unknown.

Col. Tompkins, of the First Rhode Island Artillery, is to have charge of the batteries at Franklin's crossing, Captain De Russy, Second Regular Artillery, at Hooker's, and Brig. Gen. Hays at Sumner's.

An usually serious feeling pervades the officers of the army. It is felt to be a very critical period. The tone of the troops has been despondent for the last two weeks, and another decided repulse would bring results unpleasant to contemplate. I believe the troops will do their duty; but without any of the run and admiration which springs from enthusiasm. "We have men enough to succeed," remarked Gen. Hooker, to-day, "if our force cannot, five millions could not."

The army is doubtless strong enough in mere numbers. God grant that it may be strong enough in spirit and confidence. In spite of all that has been said of their demoralization, the troops marched along in the crisp air this morning right blithely and cheerily.

You have probably received Burnside's order to the troops announcing that they are about to meet the enemy once more. It was published to all the regiments to-day, and has had an excellent effect. In most cases they received it with lusty, vociferous cheers.

A heavy rain is falling to-night. It is prophetic of trouble for the artillery trains; and Hooker's and Franklin's men, in their bivouacs, must find it dreary enough.

ITS MOVEMENT STOPPED BY THE STORM.

[Correspondence of the New York Tribune.]

BANKS FORD OF RAPPAHANNOCK, SIX MILES ABOVE FREDERICKSBURG, VA., Jan. 22

Nominally, Sumner's is the Right Grand Division of the Army, Hooker's the Centre, and Franklin's the left. Actually, too, Sumner has held the right ever since we struck the Rappahannock. He has not changed position; but to-day he occupies the extreme left. Franklin and Hooker have both passed around him, up the river. Now Franklin holds the centre, Hooker the right, and Sumner the left. The point is the extreme right.

Your correspondent, "Bartlett," who has been here for two days, gives you details of the situation. As the chief movement promises to be here, I rode up from Falmouth yesterday.—It had been raining hard for sixteen hours. The roads were blocked up with artillery, ambulance and pontoon trains—the wretched animals struggling in seas and rivers of mud.

Here and there was a caisson or pontoon-wagon left behind, with a tongue broken or a wheel crushed.—At every slight hill the teams were doubled, with the engineers and men of a Zouave regiment accompanying the pontoons lifting away at the wheels. Here and there was a dead horse or mule, half imbedded in the mud, lying where he fell. It used to be a proverb that no one ever saw a dead mule; but the war has dispelled that, with a great many other illusions. Here and there were scores of living horses and mules, floundering through not over the road—for it was of the consistency of soft mush—with clouds of steam rising from them.

Hooker's and Franklin's Infantry also poured along the road, bringing up the rear of their two Grand Divisions. The men had been out all night in the rain, and were thoroughly drenched. Some are halting, and with muskets stacked, grouping around fires; others marching, with their low shoes filling, and their clothes splashing at every step. The air was raw, and a fine, thick, chilly rain still falling; but there were plenty of jests at the forlornness of the situation, and one party was singing "Glory, glory, hallelujah!" Cheerfulness, under the circumstances, was a crowning triumph of mind over matter.

Before night, the infantry nearly all reached this vicinity. Camps were established in the thick, low pine woods; the little shelter tents were pitched; bright fires were kindled, and the deep green groves and the faces of the men wore a cheerful look.

The river here is about a hundred yards wide. Hooker's bridges are to be thrown over above the ford, and Franklin's below. It was the original intention to cross yesterday morning at daybreak; but the pontoons did not arrive in season; in fact, they had not all come up yesterday at midnight. The rain, which began at seven o'clock Tuesday night, has, of course, greatly delayed them and the artillery which preceded them; but I think they would not have arrived in time had the weather continued favorable. There seems to be an incapacity for promptness in the Engineer corps. The weather had been favorable ever since the battle of Fredericksburg, until a few hours after this movement began.

Had we been ready to cross at the appointed time, the enemy could not have offered serious resistance. He is now concentrating heavily on our front. We are hopeful rather than confident. A. D. R.

BANK'S FORD OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK, six miles above Falmouth, Jan. 22.—It will be difficult to convey the full and correct impression of the difficulties and uncertainties which at present surround the army now gathered about this locality. The anxiety of the people at home can be hardly greater than has been occasioned in the army by the very unfortunate interference with our plans which the severity of the weather has occasioned. For more than twenty-four hours right upon the commencement of our movement, when every hour of delay was the sacrifice of life and the risk of success, a storm of the greatest severity has blocked effectually our progress and rendered the final issue uncertain. The storm is still raging, and the prospects of its terminating are entirely indefinite. The wind is howling, the rain pelting, the cold freezing, and the army exposed to it all without shelter or protection. It is one of the severest nights of the year. Few at home would venture out in the storm without some pressing necessity. Yet the army has been for more than twenty-four hours drenched in it, pierced by it, and almost frozen in it.

Military operations have halted.—We have been struggling against the elements with might and main, yet the progress is hardly perceptible.—The soil has melted under the rain like wax. Horses hoofs slump into it, and they draw their feet out of it with a groan and an evident exhaustion of strength. The wheels of the artillery sink nearly to the axles, and the infantry must be called into requsition to lift the wagons out of the mud holes. In the darkness of the night, the greatest difficulty has been experienced in finding the way to their designated positions. Batteries have turned off upon wrong roads, and in place of being all in position by daylight, a few have not found their destined positions after twenty-four hours. By the greatest effort, most of the artillery had been placed in position by noon. In evidence of the effort which was required, twenty horses were soon fastened to a single gun—a 12-pound Napoleon.

The pontoon train was most seriously affected by the storm. When the bridges ought all to have been completed, many of the boats were scattered upon a score of roads, in all directions, fast in the mud or lost in the labyrinth of roads with which the country is intersected. A remarkably confused state of things pervaded the pontoon train. The horses, exhausted, were unable to move the wagons, and a detail of three regiments of infantry was made to help them out of their situation. These regiments were the One Hundred and Forty-first, Sixty-third and One Hundred and fourteenth Pennsylvania. Long ropes were fastened to the wagons, and fifty men had hold of each, pulling them through the mire to their destination. They worked lustily and cheerfully, and the back bone of the army proved its value for draught as well as for fighting. The tugging of the fagged-out horses through the mud and storm with artillery and pontoon wagons, and the efforts of the men to extricate them, with their shoulders to the wheels or pulling at a rope, made the activity of the night full of interest and long to be remembered by those who witnessed it or participated in it.

The continuation of the storm renders it most uncertain as to when the crossing will be commenced. Indeed, an entire abandonment of the present effort may be rendered necessary.—Enough of the pontoons have now arrived for the construction of part of the bridges, and the artillery is sufficiently ready for the effort. Yet the delay has been so long continued that the enemy have probably become somewhat aware of our intentions, and the roads upon the steep hills of the other side of the river are in such a condition that it would be very difficult to advance, even if there were no enemy to oppose us.

A more particular description of the locality at which the movement is at present threatening, will enable the reader to understand better the present situation.

Our own artillery is posted upon a high plateau, 150 feet above the river, which runs beneath it. The bank of the river is high and steep.

A ravine formed by a brook, runs down to the river, and through this ravine the road has been built in tended for the passage of the troops and artillery. The pontoons are to be carried to the edge of the bank, and slid down therefrom to the river. On the other side is a small and narrow intervale, skirted on the left with a piece of woods. Back of this and around it rise slopingly and rapidly the hills on which the enemy will possibly reveal themselves with their artillery. The banks on both sides are high and bold, covered on the side of the enemy mostly with woods. The positions are sufficiently near to give an excellent opportunity for a close artillery duel. There is a small creek which runs into the river nearly opposite, and a bridge crosses it, which, fearing the enemy may attempt to destroy it, is commanded by our artillery.

We are awaiting with much anxiety the result of the next few days.—It may be an abandonment of the attempt. It may be a failure in the undertaking, and a return to the comfortable huts which the army have left standing about Fredericksburg.—It may be—may it be—a success and a victory. BARTLETT.

The Movement Frustrated by the Storm. —Roads Getting Better.—Paying off the Troops.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Jan. 23, 1863.

The tempestuous weather since Tuesday, and the consequent impassable state of the roads, have rendered any advance of the Army of the Potomac beyond the Rappahannock a matter of utter impossibility. The same causes so delayed the transportation of the pontoons and heavy artillery to the designated points as to prevent a surprise of the enemy at the points where the crossing was to have been attempted.

This afternoon the clouds broke away, and the influence of the sun is telling favorably upon the soil.

Several paymasters have already arrived, bringing joy to the soldiers, and relief for their families at home.—A delay in the payment of those actively employed may occur.

OFFICIAL RESIGNATION OF GEN. BURNSIDE.

The Command Transferred to Gen. Hooker.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, January 26.

This forenoon General Burnside turned over the command of the Army of the Potomac to General Hooker, who came to the Headquarters camp for that purpose.

As soon as the change became known, a considerable number of superior officers called on Gen. Burnside, and took their parting leave with many regrets.

The following is Gen. Burnside's address to the army.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Camp near Falmouth, Jan. 26.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 9.

By direction of the President of the United States, the Commanding General this day transfers the command of this army to Major General Joseph Hooker. The short time that he has directed your movements has not been fruitful of victory or any considerable advancement of our lines, but it has again demonstrated an amount of courage, patience and endurance that under more favorable circumstances would have accomplished great results.

Continue to exercise these virtues, be true in your devotion to your country and the principles you have sworn to maintain, give to the brave and skillful General who has long been identified with your organizations, and who is now to command you, your full and cordial support, and you will deserve success.

In taking an affectionate leave of the entire army from which he separates with so much regret, he may be pardoned if he bids an especial farewell to his long tried associates of the Ninth Corps.

His prayers are that God may be with you and grant you continued success until the rebellion is crushed.

By command of Major Genl. Burnside.

LEWIS RICHMOND, A. A. G.

It is understood that Gens. Sumner and Franklin have also been relieved from their command of the right and left Grand Divisions, but the names of their successors have not been divulged, if appointed.

General Burnside, with most of his late staff, have been allowed thirty days leave of absence. They will go to New York.

The weather is warm and pleasant, and the mud is fast drying up.

FROM ARKANSAS.

Progress of the Mississippi Flotilla—Capture of St. Charles, Duval's Bluff, and Des Arc—Two Eight-inch Guns, 200 Field Rifles, Ammunition, Small Arms, Prisoners, &c., Taken—The Key of Arkansas in the Hands of the Unionists

WASHINGTON, January 25.—Major General Curtis has telegraphed to Maj. Gen. Halleck, General in chief, as follows:

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 24.—Genl. Gorman, telegraphs from Duval's Bluff, 18th inst., that aided by three gunboats ascended White river to Duval's and Des Arc, taking about 150 prisoners, two Columbiads, and about 20 small arms.

The news from Arkansas, as gathered from official sources, is highly important, as well as interesting. St. Charles, Duval's Bluff, and Des Arc have been taken, and the light draught vessels are over three hundred miles above the mouth of the White River. Lieut. Commander Walke, commanding the De Kalb, captured at Duval's Bluff two eight inch guns, with their carriages and ammunition, two hundred field rifles and three platform cars, and at Des Arc thirty-nine prisoners and a quantity of arms and ammunition.

The above record is certainly very good, and when taken in connection with the victory at Fort Hindman, Arkansas Post, on the Arkansas river, is of the highest importance. Little Rock, the capital of the State of Arkansas, is now threatened from the northeast as well as on the southeast. The progress of the Mississippi flotilla up the White river clears the way for McClernand's army, so that they are now able to march upon the State capital without being dependent upon the Arkansas river, as Des Arc is but fifty miles from Little Rock. This also opens the route between Southern Missouri and the Mississippi, by way of the White river. The capture of St. Charles, on the Arkansas river, removes another stumbling block in the way of an advance on Little Rock up that stream. Thus, with an army from Pocahontas coming down on the northeast, Blunt's army from the Boston Mountains on the northwest, and McClernand's army pushing along up the White and Arkansas rivers, Little Rock must fall, and Arkansas be once more brought under the jurisdiction of the United States authorities.

Arrest of Two Rebel Spies.

Stuart's Cavalry has two Captains Less. —Probable Execution of the Prisoners.

[From the Washington Chronicle, Jan. 18.]

We are happy to be able to inform our readers of two very important captures made by Colonel Baker's detective force. At half past six, the night before last, Col. Baker received information that one Capt. John H. Boyle, of the rebel General Stuart's staff, was lying concealed within our lines, at the house of his mother, at Upper Marlboro'. He immediately sent five of his men to capture him. The night, as our readers will recollect, was one of the darkest and stormiest we have had this winter. The rain fell in torrents, while a cold east wind blew a perfect gale. Five minutes' exposure was enough to wet any man to the skin.—On arriving at the outposts, our little force was overtaken by a squad of men from the force of Col. Doster, the Provost Marshal, and after a few hints from the sergeant in charge, found that they had received the same information, and were in pursuit of the same party. It is none of our business to tell where this information came from, but it may not be out of the way to say that our military organization is much nearer perfect in its system of obtaining secret information than the public is inclined to believe. Because all our information is not published in the newspapers, and every successful foray, raid or capture of the rebels is paraded in capitals all through the Northern press, is no sign that we are entirely ignorant of the designs and operations of the rebels.

The provost men were not quite sure of their road, and entrusted themselves to the guidance of the detectives.—But after riding together a short distance, the sergeant became distrustful, and fearing that they might be rebels leading him into some trap, parted from their company, and went his own road. A hard and dismal ride of 20 miles brought the detectives to the house where they had been informed that the rebel captain lay concealed.—They surrounded the house, and went inside before they knocked. While they were there, Col. Dorster's men came up to the same house, thus proving conclusively to each party that both were bound on the same errand.—They found a contraband in the barn, who said that Capt. Boyle had been there, but had gone on towards the Potomac. The detectives started off, leaving the provost cavalry at the house, and, before going far, met a negro, who informed them that Captain Boyle was concealed in a house about three miles beyond. Thither they went, knocked at the door, and receiving no answer, burst it open. Upon this, out jumps our rebel captain from a two-story window, with his coat on his arm. Two shots were fired at him as he passed through the air, and as soon as he touched the ground, he held up his arms and cried out, "I surrender." He was taken to Washington, and is now in close confinement in the Old Capitol prison.

This Captain Boyle was with Stuart on his last raid. He is the officer who paroled the prisoners taken at Dumfries, and Colonel Baker has one of the paroles in his possession. He had, when captured, his confederate commission in his pocket. His identity as an officer in the rebel army being thus completely established, as he was captured within our lines, he is clearly, by the laws of war, a spy. No further proof is needed. But further proof is at hand, in the form of letters which he had about him; and those letters are not merely private, but some of them are communications to the rebel authorities, and are of the greatest importance. He will be tried as a spy; and if convicted—and nothing short of a miracle can save him from that fate—he will be hung.—Capt. Boyle's father is in the navy department at Richmond. He himself has been to Washington before, as he says, three times.

The day before this, Capt. Charles Powell, also of Stuart's cavalry, was captured within our lines by some of General Sigel's force and Colonel Baker's detectives. He is very frank, acknowledges his identity, shows his confederate commission, acknowledges that he was acting as a spy, and on the whole does not seem to care whether school keeps or not. He wore, when taken, a dark overcoat, which, he said was taken at Dumfries from one of our soldiers. It was originally light blue, like all the soldiers' overcoats, but was colored by the use of a butternut dye. He says there is factory at Gordonsville, where there are hundreds of these overcoats colored. The proof against Powell is as conclusive as that against Boyle, and both will probably share the same fate.

When men undertake the business of spies, they do it knowing the risk, and these two adventurous captains cannot complain if they are obliged to make a very ungraceful exit from this world of sorrows at the end of a halter, instead of falling on the battle-field.

The Negroes in the South.

In Quartermaster General Meigs' report, as lately printed, we find the following statements in reference to the negroes of the South and the military operations of our army:

Much difficulty has been feared in dealing with the colored population in the Southern States. Thus far, this Department has not been oppressed with them. In the field operations in Virginia, the supply of able-bodied negro labor has not exceeded the demand. It has rather been difficult to fill the requisitions for such labor.

Upon fortifications, as drivers of teams and ambulances, as hostlers, as laborers in the quartermaster's department, repairing railroads and military roads, all who have offered have found ready employment.

The labor of able-bodied men, with that of women able to wash for the hospitals, has supported all who have come directly under charge of this department upon the Potomac.

At Harrison's Landing, a body of a thousand negroes, organized by Colonel Ingalls into gangs, were most effective in landing stores from the transports, bearing fatigue and exposure in that unhealthy climate much longer than the white soldiers and laborers, who soon broke down alongside of them. Their assistance was there of the greatest value to the army.

On the southeastern coast, large numbers of them were employed by the quartermaster's department in the necessary labors of the posts. This left the more costly soldier to his purely military duties.

With all the people of the Southern States as united, through choice or military compulsion, as the whites are asserted to be, it might be well doubted whether so great a rebellion, extending over so vast a territory, could be put down. But, as in the great rebellion in India, the people are of more than one race, and the task before the country, if proper use is made here, as there, of the aid of all who are loyal, all who are willing to contend on our side, will be lightened by their divisions.

The rebellion does not cover a wider territory, is not more barbarous and ferocious, is not supported by stronger prejudices of race and caste, does not embrace a greater or more united population, is not better supplied with arms nor fortified by climate, and had not at its commencement a larger body of trained soldiers than that which only a few years since our cousins of Great Britain put down, though separated from their chief seat of power by two continents and half the ocean. This lies at our doors, assailable along a frontier by sea and by land of three thousand miles, everywhere under our control.

Great Britain looked not at the color of the recruit; she accepted the aid of every offered arm, and was successful. Courage, resolution, and wisdom will accomplish in the West what they hid in the East.

Our people are being slowly schooled to arms, and the war thus far singularly free from the outrage which in other countries has attended civil commotions, begins at length, by its inevitable destruction of property and life, to bear upon the territory we occupy with a portion of the fearful weight necessary to crush rebellion.

The labor of the colored man supports the rebel soldier, enables him to leave his plantation to meet our armies, builds his fortifications, cooks his food, and sometimes aids him on picket by rare skill with the rifle.

In all these modes, it is available to assist our army, and it is probable that there will be less outrage, less loss of life by freeing these people, if not under strict military control, than if left to learn slowly that war has removed the white men who have heretofore held them in check, and to yield at last to the temptation of insurrection and massacre.

Had the Government been prepared to meet promptly, with the overwhelming force which the loyal States could have supplied, the first rebel armies, the rebellion might have been crushed without a long and desolating war, and without disturbance of the relations between the two races in the South.

That time is past; the destruction of the rebel armies, and the gradual occupation of the country by fortifying and garrisoning its chief strategetic and commercial points, are the only conclusion to the war.

In this work, the loyal inhabitants of the country, white or black, must be compelled to assist, and it is impossible to cast aside the millions of recruits who will offer themselves for the work, accustomed to the climate, inured to labor, acquainted with the country, and animated by the strong desire not merely for political, but for personal liberty.

Respectfully submitted.
M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General.

A Richmond View of the Situation.

[From the Richmond Examiner of Jan. 29.]

It is not altogether an empty boast on the part of the Yankees that they hold all they have ever held, and that another year or two of such progress as they have already made will find them masters of the Southern Confederacy. They who think independence is to be achieved by brilliant but inconsequential victories, would do well to look with the natural eye at the magnitude of Yankee possessions in our country. Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri are claimed as constituent parts of the Confederation; they are as much in the power of Lincoln as Maine and Minnesota. The pledges, once deemed foolish by the South, that he would "hold, occupy and possess" all the forts belonging to the United States Government, has been redeemed almost to the letter by Lincoln. Forts Pickens, Sumter and Morgan we still retain, but, with these exceptions, all the strongholds on the seaboard, from Fortress Monroe to the Rio Grande, are in the hands of the enemy.

Very consoling and very easy to say that it was impossible to prevent all this, and that the occupation of the outer edge of the republic amounts to nothing. Drewry's Bluff and Vicksburg give the lie to the first assertion, and the onward movement of Rosecrans toward Alabama, the presence of Grant in North Mississippi, and of Curtis in Middle Arkansas to say nothing of Banks at New Orleans and Baton Rouge, set at rest the silly dream that a thin strip of sea-coast only is in the possession of our foes. The truth is, the Yankees are in great force in the very heart of the Confederacy; they swarm on all our borders, they threaten every important city yet belonging to us and nearly two hundred thousand of them are within two days' march of the Confederate capital.—This is no fiction. It is a fact so positive that none can deny it.

Nor is this all. The President tells us, in his message, that the troubles with the Indian tribes have been removed, and no further difficulty is anticipated. The intelligence we obtain from private and trustworthy sources does not confirm the President's sanguine assertions. The trouble with Cherokees was, in great part, due to the fact that some seven or eight thousand of them, now in arms, had not received a cent of pay for fourteen months. It is true that paper money has been sent them, and ere now, it is to be hoped, has reached its destination.—But Indians do not like paper money. Still it would answer for the purpose if Gen. Albert Pike remained to disburse it, and to allay their prejudices which he, of all men in the Confederacy, is best able to do. Pike, however, has resigned, for good reasons, doubtless, and a person said to be not the most competent is left in his stead.—Under these circumstances, we shall be fortunate, indeed, if we escape further trouble with the Indians. Moreover, we get from Missouri members and others, distressing accounts of the condition of affairs in Arkansas.

General Hindman is very far from being a favorite, even among his own people, and so destitute are some of the new levies who have volunteered to come out of Missouri to join our armies, that whole battalions of them have been seen marching barefoot through snow three inches deep. Add to this the fact that, so far as the public is permitted to know, New Mexico and Arizona are, for the time being, lost to us, and that the state of disaffection in Tennessee and Mississippi (growing out of the appointment of incompetent officers and the fancied neglect of that country by the Confederate Government—not from any lack of fervor in the cause), which President Davis' visit was intended to heal, is likely to revive under the depressing influence of Bragg's retreat and his continuance in command—add all this to the foregoing, and it will be seen that the Yankees have much to encourage them in the prosecution of the war, and we not a little to excite serious apprehensions as to the future.

The remedy for this state of things is obvious. It lies in the extension and rigid enforcement of that law to which we owe our salvation. We must bring out the conscripts and diminish exemptions. If this is done, the chapter of failures in the Southwest will come to an end. The history of the battles in that region has been sufficiently uniform to justify a conclusion which shall not be chargeable with the vices of hasty generalizations. It has not been so much for a want of brains as for a want of men that we have been compelled to lose the fruits of some of the best fighting that has been done in this war. At Donelson, at Shiloh, at Perryville and at Murfreesboro', the story has been always the same—victories, achieved against great odds, snatched away by overwhelming reinforcements to the enemy.

As the past has been so will the future be, unless something is done, and that speedily, to fill up the shattered ranks of our armies in the West. Exemptions must be diminished. The system of details must be adopted.—Young men must not be permitted to evade their duty by slipping into safe places. Complaisant friends must turn a deaf ear to their entreaties. Able-bodied men must not be allowed to stay at home on the pretext of attending to twenty negroes. Here in Virginia there are, in many places, contiguous plantations, numbering in the aggregate hundreds of slaves without a solitary white man to guard them. The gentle authority of ladies has been found amply sufficient to control the obedient African population.

With the first opening of Spring comes the last tremendous shock of this war. Many of the Yankee troops are nine months' men. More are enlisted for two years, their time expiring in May next. Up to that time they will be available and we may be sure that all the fighting that can possibly be gotten out of them will be had before they are allowed to go home.—They outnumber us two to one. There is a limit to the endurance of the brave men at Tullahoma, Grenada and Vicksburg. They must be sustained, strengthened, reinforced. If within the next two months we do not add seventy-five or a hundred thousand men to our forces in the Southwest we shall come to grief. If we do add them we are safe beyond peradventure, and next summer will witness the final triumph of our arms.

Lincoln and McClellan.

The following letter was brought out by the McDowel Court of inquiry:

WASHINGTON April 9th, 1862.

To Major General McClellan.

My Dear Sir: Your despatches, complaining that you are not properly sustained, while they do not offend me, pain me very much. Blenker's division was withdrawn from you before you left here, and you knew the pressure under which I did it, and, as I thought, acquiesced in it—certainly not without reluctance.

After you left, I ascertained that less than 20,000 unorganized men, without a single field battery, were all you designed to be left for the defence of Washington and Manassas Junction, and a part of those even were to go to Gen. Hooker's old position. General Banks' corps, once designed for Manassas Junction, was divided and tied up on the line of Winchester and Strasburg, and could not leave it without exposing the Upper Potomac and the Baltimore and Ohio road. This presented, or would present, when Gens. McDowell or Sumner should be gone, *a great temptation* to the enemy to turn back from the Rappahannock, and sack Washington.

My explicit directions that Washington should, by the judgment of all the commanders of the corps, be left entirely secure, had been entirely neglected. It was precisely this that drove me to detain McDowell. I do not forget that I was satisfied with your arrangements to leave Banks at Manassas Junction, but when that arrangement was broken up, and nothing was substituted for it, of course I was not satisfied. I was constrained to substitute something for it myself.

And now, allow me to ask, do you really think I should permit the line from Richmond, *via* Manassas Junction, to this city, to be entirely open except what resistance could be presented by less than 20,000 unorganized troops? This is a question which the country will not allow me to evade.

There is a curious mystery about the number of troops now with you. I telegraphed you on the 6th, saying that you had over 100,000 with you. I had just obtained from the Secretary of War a statement taken, as he said, from your own returns, making 108,000 then with you and en route to you. You now say you will have but 85,000 when all en route to you shall have reached you. How can this discrepancy of 35,000 be accounted for?

As to General Wool's command, I understand it is doing for you precisely what a like number of your own would have to do if that command was away. I suppose the whole force which has gone forward to you is with you by this time, and if so, I think it is the precise time *for you to strike a blow.* By delay, the enemy will readily gain on you; that is, he will gain faster by fortifications and reinforcements than you can by reinforcements alone. And once more, let me tell you, it is indispensable to you that you strike a blow.

I am powerless to help this. You will do me the justice to remember I always wished not going down the bay in search of a field, instead of fighting at or near Manassas, as only shifting and not surmounting a difficulty; that we would find the same enemy and the same or equal entrenchments at either place. The country will not fail to note—it is nothing now—that the present hesitation to move upon an entrenched enemy is but the story of Manassas repeated.

I beg to assure you that I have never written or spoken to you in greater kindness of feeling than now, nor with a fuller purpose to sustain you, so far as in my anxious judgment I consistently can. But you must act.

Yours, very truly,
[Signed] A. LINCOLN.

WHAT NOT TO SEND.—A soldier's letter says: "Our express boxes have been brought from Alexandria, by our chaplain's exertions, and our friends sent us a little too much "can de vie;" consequently there was considerable excitement in camp. Friends, don't send whiskey, unless you wish us harm. Don't send any to *privates*, I mean.—If they get drunk they will be punished, and a little Salt Point whiskey on stomachs unused to it, produces intoxication very easily. Send us pies to mould, sausages to rot, apples to decay, catsup to run over everything in the box, onions to scent the clothing, pickles to be drained of vinegar which mingles with bolognas, pies, catsup, but *don't* send *whiskey.* Provosts get it; officers have to take it out when they know it; men sometimes get it, and there is always a row about it.—Keep it out! Mine was kept out. I didn't have any, and write to you *out of spirits.*

Thirstily yours,
SABER.

A TREATISE ON BOOK-KEEPING, embracing an analytical comparison between the Single and Double Entry Systems; showing wherein they agree and wherein they differ, and wherein the latter is superior to the former, by a plain, practical elucidation of both systems; to which is added a variety of business calculations of Interest, Discount, Equations, Average of Accounts, &c. Also, business forms of Orders, Drafts, Notes, Bills of Exchange, &c. By T. H. POLLOCK, Principal of the "Lancaster Mercantile College."

This book will not be out of place in the hands of any man. It has just been given to the public by our friend Mr. Pollock, who is well known to the citizens of this county. The book is for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS—new and improved styles—just received and for sale at LEWIS' Book Store

DIED,

At Mill Creek, Jan. 11, 1863, WM. FREDERICK, son of David W. and Mary A. Rickets, aged 10 years, 2 months, and 4 days.

"Dearest Willie thou hast left us,
Here thy loss we deeply feel:
But 'tis God that has bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal.

"'I take these little lambs,' said he,
'And lay them in my breast;
Protection they shall find in me,
And be forever blest.'"

Mill Creek, Pa. A. E. R.

At Mount Pleasant Hospital, Washington city, on the 19th inst., LUTHER T. SANGREE of Co. C, 83d Regt. P. V., aged about 24 years, from the effects of a wound received in the battle of Fredericksburg.

The deceased was a son of A. B. Sangree of Walker township and was at the commencement of the war a student at Tuscarora Academy, but after full consideration he felt it to be his duty, to abandon his favorite studies and join the army. He enlisted in the company commanded by Capt. J. H. Wintrode, and was appointed orderly sergeant, the duties of which laborious position he discharged faithfully and well. During the campaign on the Peninsula he fell sick of fever and jaundice, and being sent to a hospital at Philadelphia he received a furlough to visit his friends in this vicinity. As soon as he was sufficiently recovered he rejoined his regiment and reached it just in time to participate in the battles before Richmond. In all the battles of the army of the Potomac in which his regiment was engaged he was at his post. Acting under a sense of duty, and not mere love of military life, he never flinched from either danger or hardship.

At Fredericksburg his regiment was on the extreme right, exposed to an enfilading fire, and he fell with the lower bones of his right leg shattered by a minie ball. As he was carried from the field another ball lodged in his left foot.

His surgeon, at first thought his life could be saved and amputation avoided, but on his removal to Washington his wound took an unfavorable turn, and he soon became too much reduced to undergo the amputation necessary to save his life. His father visited him soon after his removal to Washington and remained with him till he died.

The modest, unassuming deportment which had endeared him to his friends at home drew around him new friends in the army, and in the hospital during the lingering and painful sickness preceding his death. Although very warmly attached to his relatives and friends he never complained of his hard lot, except once to express his grief, to his father, at the change of commanders which he thought had brought disaster upon us.

His friends in this bereavement are not without consolation. He is taken perhaps, from the evil that is to come. He fell in battle—died in defence of his country, and no soldier could desire a more honorable death. But above all he was a christian, and God in whom he had trusted even in his youth sustained him in the day of battle, and forsook him not in the dark valley and shadow of death.

S. T. B.

LATEST NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26, P. M.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Express:

General Burnside was not requested to resign, but insisted upon his own resignation, and said he would not leave Washington until his resignation was accepted.

The immediate cause of this peremptory step was a difficulty between him (Burnside) and Hooker.

When General Burnside found he was buried in the mud with his artillery, wagons, &c., a Council of War was held—in which Burnside proposed to leave the artillery, and make an infantry fight.

Gen. Burnside reasoned, that as he was buried in the mud, so must the enemy be, and that he could do as well without Artillery as the enemy could.

Gen. Hooker opposed this, and said, *he would not go without the Artillery,* —whereupon the Expedition was abandoned.

Immediately after the retrograde movement, Gen. Burnside went to Washington, and resigned.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Jan. 26, 1863.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour..	$7.25@7.50
Common and Superfine	$6.12½@6.50
Rye Flour	$4.75
Corn Meal	$4.00
Extra White Wheat	$1.88@1.85
Fair and Prime Red	$1.60@1.63
Rye	90c
Corn, prime Yellow	56
Oats	43
Cloverseed, 64 lbs	$7.00@7.25
Timothy	$2.00@2.50
Wool	65@75c
Hides	9¼

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Extra Family Flour ₰ bbl	$6,75@7,25
Extra do ₰ cwt	3,50
White Wheat	1,35
Red Wheat	1,30
Rye	83
Corn	85
Oats	40
Cloverseed	5,75
Flaxseed	2,00
Dried Apples	1,05
Butter	13
Eggs	15
Lard	10
Ham	10
Shoulder	8
Side	8
Tallow	9

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of Shively & Elliott has been dissolved by mutual consent, and the books of said firm are in the hands of W. F. Wilson for settlement, in the new store of Shively & Bruner. All persons knowing themselves indebted will please call and settle their accounts.

SHIVELY & ELLIOTT.

This book will not be out of place in the hands of any man. It has just been given to the public by our friend Mr. Pollock, who is well known to the citizens of this county. The book is for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

Petersburg, Jan. 27, 1863.*

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

The subscriber, trust. appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county to sell the unaccepted portion of the real estate of Thomas Lloyd, late of the township of Walker, decd., will offer for sale on the premises.

On Thursday, the 19th of February, 1863,

All that certain portion (being purpart B as marked on the inquisition) of the real estate of the said Thomas Lloyd, deceased, situate in the township of Walker, adjoining lands of John McCahen's heirs, John Rex's heirs, William Orbison's heirs, James M. Lloyd, Benjamin Graffius, and the other purpart (being purpart A) of the real estate of the said deceased, now owned by Hezekiah Lloyd. Containing One Hundred and thirty-two Acres and Five Perches.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid upon the confirmation of the sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments with interest, to be secured by the mortgage or judgment of the purchaser.

McCONNELL'S SONS, LIVINGSTON HOUK, Trustees.
January 27, 1863.

PUBLIC SALE.—

The subscriber will sell at PUBLIC SALE at his residence in Juniata township, Huntingdon county,

On Tuesday, 10th February, 1863,

the following Personal Property, to wit:

Five head of horses, one fresh cow, one good large breeding cow, one Rockaway Buggy and harness for either double or single, 1 four-horse wagon, 1 two-horse wagon, 1 sled, 1 large copper kettle, 1 iron kettle, 1 set Blacksmith tools, 1 grind-stone, 1 pan-mill saw, 1 four foot tenant saw, 1 ride gun, 1 gold watch, 1 threshing machine, 1 patent fodder cutter, 1 winnowing mill, 1 rolling screen, 1 apple mill, 1 side saddle, plows, harrow gears, hay by the ton, corn fodder by the lot, and a great many other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. A reasonable credit will be given.

A. B. SHENEFELT.

JOHN MAGHEN, Auctioneer.
Juniata township, Jan. 26, 1863.*

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

[Estate of Martin Grafius, dec'd.]

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, I will offer at public sale on the premises

On Friday, the 20th of February, next,

all that certain farm and tract of land, late the estate of Martin Grafius, deceased, situated in Henderson township, about three miles east of the borough of Huntingdon and within one mile of the Penn. Railroad and Canal, bounded on the north by land of David Rupert, on the east by land of John Grafius, on the south-east by land of Adam Rupert, junior, and the heirs of Frederick Schneider, decd., and on the south-west by land of said Schneider's heirs, containing about 210 Acres, more or less, of which about 70 acres are cleared and under fence, and the residue well timbered, having thereon two log dwelling houses, a log stable, a well of good water, an orchard of young thriving apple trees and other improvements.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on the confirmation of the sale; one-third in one year and the remaining one-third in two years thereafter with interest, to be secured by the judgment bonds of the purchaser.

Sale will commence at 10 o'clock, P. M., on said day.

DANIEL AFRICA, Executor.
Jan. 27, 1863.-4t.

NOTICE.

Persons holding my Checks are requested to present them immediately as I am prepared to redeem them in any amount.

S. COHN, Coffee Run.

STRAY SHEEP.—

Came to the premises of the undersigned in Clay township, 5 stray white SHEEP, about 3 months ago.—The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be disposed of according to law.

JOHN ANTHONY HOFFMAN.
Jan. 21, 1863*

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE.—

[Estate of George Householder, dec'd.]

Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of George Householder, late of Tod township, dec'd. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them properly authenticated, for settlement.

CATHARINE HOUSEHOLDER,
Coffee Run, Huntingdon County,
January 21, 1863.-6t.* Penna.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Vend. Exp. to me directed, I will expose to public sale, on the premises in Tod township, Huntingdon county,

On Tuesday, the 24th February next,

at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following real estate, to wit:

All the defendant's right, title and interest in and to one lot of ground situate in Tod township, Huntingdon county, Penna., adjoining land of John W. Scott and Jos. Wilson, having thereon erected one two story frame house, painted white, one frame stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of A. J. Dunlap.

GEO. W. JOHNSTON, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, }
Huntingdon, Jan. 21, 1863. }

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Lev. Facias to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon,

On Thursday, the 26th February next,

at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following property, to wit:

All that certain messuage or tract of land situate in Cass township, Huntingdon county and State of Pennsylvania, containing one hundred and twenty acres and allowance of six per cent. for roads, &c., adjoining lands formerly of Robert Speer, dec'd, and others (being the same tract of land which by deed dated 15th Dec. 1855, was sold and conveyed by David Clarkson, trustee, to make sale of the real estate of the said Robert Speer, dec'd., to the said Jacob Cresswell and Horace L. Brown.) Together with all and singular, the buildings, improvements, woods, ways, waters, water courses, &c. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Jacob Cresswell and Horace L. Brown.

GEORGE W. JOHNSTON, Sheriff.

RECRUITS WANTED

TO FILL UP THE

49TH REGIMENT, P. V.

The undersigned, in accordance with General Orders, Headquarters of the Army, and under the direction of Capt. Wm. B. Lamberton, General Superintendent of Recruiting Service for the State of Pennsylvania, has opened a Recruiting Office in the brick building opposite the Exchange Hotel on Railroad Street, in the borough of Huntingdon, where he will enlist men for the 49th Regiment, P. V., now in the field.

☞ $25 bounty, and $4 premium, in addition to all other bounties offered by the Government.

For further information, call at the Recruiting Office.

J. BLANCH. MILES,
Major and Recruiting Officer, 49th Regt., P. V.
Huntingdon, Jan. 21, 1863.

NUBIAS & OPERA CAPS, 3d arrival of the season, just opening by
Nov. 11, 1862. FISHER & SON.

HOOPS! HOOPS!!

Good 12 and 14 feet Hoops wanted, for which the highest price will be paid. Cash on delivery.

WM. F. McLEAN & CO.,
No. 119 Walnut Street,
Dec. 31, 1862.-1m. Philadelphia.

FALL AND WINTER

FASHIONS!

ROBT. KING,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Hill St., one door west of Carmon's Store,

HAS A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS.

His assortment consists of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, and
PLAIN AND FANCY VESTINGS,

the neat-at and best that could be found in the city, all of which he will take pleasure in exhibiting, and making up to order. It will cost nothing to call and examine his goods. Call soon.

Huntingdon, Oct. 7.-3m,

FALL AND WINTER ARRIVAL!

Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,

MARKLESBURG, PA.,

Have just opened a large, new, and unsurpassed stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry-Goods, of all kinds and qualities, embracing everything in that line. Also, a complete assortment of

GROCERIES,

remarkably cheap, with good weight and fair measure, together with

QUEENSWARE, STONEWARE, HARDWARE, BOOTS & SHOES, &C., &C., &C.,

and all the various other matters usually kept in a country store, so that the inquiry is not "What has March & Brother got," but "What have they not?"

Being satisfied that their large and completo stock of the above named goods cannot be excelled in quality, quantity or cheapness in this section of country, we respectfully ask a trial, feeling satisfied that a liberal patronage will be extended towards us, by all who are in need of good articles at low prices. Our motto is "quick sales and small profits."

We respectfully request the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except promissory notes.

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.

WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.

Marklesburg, Nov. 18, 1862.

☞ *Only $1,25 a Year in Clubs of Four.* ☜

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE

FOR 1863. VOLS. XXI and XXII.

EDITED BY
T. S. ARTHUR and VIRGINIA F. TOWNSEND.

Contains Novelets, Stories, Poetry, Fashions, Steel and Wood Engravings, Needlework Patterns in great variety, a Mothers' Department, a Children's Department, Housekeepers' and Health Departments, with literary reviews, and all the necessaries of a first-class Magazine.

The Lady's Book bears the flattering testimony to the character of ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE:

"As we have often before said, it is, without controversy, the best $2 Magazine published in the country; and this is the strongly outspoken testimony everywhere given by the press. We know of no periodical that so well deserves the praise bestowed. The editors never err in their efforts to give, each month, a rich and varied literary repast to their readers. Their work is kept fully up to the standard of their promise, is never dull, yet always full of interest. We have often said, and repeat it again, that it should make a part of the reading of every household. We know of no better educator of the people, young and old. Of the editors we need not speak; their names and household words all over the country. In their hands no periodical can fail to reach the highest point of excellence."

A new *serial*, by T. S. ARTHUR, will be commenced in the January number, entitled "OUT IN THE WORLD."

Rare and Elegant Premiums

Are sent to all who make up Clubs:—1. A large Photographic picture, splendid and engraving, "HARVESTERS AND HIS CONVERSORIES." 2. A large Photographic copy, from an engraving of Huntington's celebrated Picture, "MERRY MEDDLERS." 3. A duplicate copy of Hering's "GEMINI OF AN ENGLISH HOMESTEAD."

TERMS.—2 copies, and one premium plate. Three copies, $4. Four for $5. Eight, and one to getter-up of club, $10. One of the premium plates is sent to every getter-up of a club, small or large. Three red stamps must be sent to pay the postage on each premium. Address,

T. S. ARTHUR & CO.,
323 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING

MACHINE.

R. A. O. KERR,
ALTOONA, PA.,
AGENT

FOR BLAIR AND HUNTINGDON COUNTIES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

THESE MACHINES ARE ADMITTED to be the best ever offered to the public, and their superiority is satisfactorily established by the fact that in the last eight years,

OVER 1,400 MORE,

of these machines have been sold than of any other manufactured, and more medals have been awarded the proprietors by different Fairs and Institutions than to any others. *The Machines are warranted to do all that is claimed for them.* They are now in use in several families in Altoona, and in every case they give entire satisfaction.

The Agent refers those desiring information as to the superiority of these Machines to A. W. Benedict, Joseph Watson, E. H. Turner and E. E. Beittleman.

The Machines can be seen and examined at the store of the Agent, at Altoona.

Price of No. 1 Machine, silver plated, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$55. No. 2, ornamental bronze, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$55. No. 3, plain, with old style Hemmer—$47. [Oct. 21, 1862-1y.

1863. CLOTHING. 1863.

H. ROMAN.

NEW

CLOTHING

FOR

FALL AND WINTER,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon, Oct. 28, 1862.

GOODS REDUCED TO OLD PRICES!

FISHER & SON

Have just Opened and offer to the Public,

A

SPLENDID STOCK

OF

WELL SELECTED NEW GOODS,

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

THE PUBLIC

Will please call and examine our Goods.

FISHER & SON.

Oct. 21, 1862.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT

S. S. SMITH'S STORE,

ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST

SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,

and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,

BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.

ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

and a large number of articles too numerous to mention. The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, Oct. 28, 1862.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA,

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, *and on the new Remedies employed* in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLEN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HARTWELL, *President.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*
Dec. 31, 1862.-1y.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

[Estate of John Montgomery, dec'd.]

Letters of Administration upon the estate of John Montgomery late of Union township, Huntingdon county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment. SAMUEL MILLER,
Stapleton, Dec. 25, 1862-6t.* Administrator,

FOR PRESENTS

TO PLEASE AND INSTRUCT

YOUR CHILDREN,

CALL AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE:

THE FIRST

FALL GOODS,

JUST OPENED AT

A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S.

A LARGE STOCK

AND

FULL ASSORTMENT,

AT PRICES

TO PLEASE EVERYBODY.

CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES

SILVER AND GOLD,

AND ALL PAPER ON GOOD BANKS & INDIVIDUALS,

Taken at Par in Exchange for Goods.

The highest prices paid in Goods for all kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

FOR BARGAINS,

CALL AT

A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S STORE,
Huntingdon, Oct. 28, 1862.

Office of JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT.

At JAY COOKE & Co., Bankers,

114 South Third Street,

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1, 1862.

The undersigned having been appointed SUBSCRIPTION AGENT by the Secretary of the Treasury, is now prepared to furnish, at once, the

New Twenty Year 6 per ct. Bonds,

of the United States, designated as "Five-Twenties," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved February 25th, 1862.

The COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of $50, $100, $500, and $1000.

The REGISTER BONDS in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1000, and $5000.

Interest at Six per centum per annum will commence from date of purchase and is

PAYABLE IN GOLD,

Semi-Annually, which is equal at the present premium on Gold, to about EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Farmers, Merchants, Mechanics, Capitalists, and all who have any money to invest, should know and remember that these Bonds are, in effect, a FIRST MORTGAGE upon all Railroads, Canals, Bank Stocks and Securities, and the immense products of all the Manufactures, &c., &c., in the country; and that the full and ample provision made for the payment of the interest and liquidation of principal, by Customs Duties, Excise Stamps and Internal Revenue, serves to make these Bonds the

Best, Most Available, and Most Popular Investment in the Market.

Subscriptions received at PAR in Legal Tender Notes, or notes and checks of banks at Par in Philadelphia.—Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at this office.

A full supply of Bonds will be kept on hand for immediate delivery.

JAY COOKE,
Dec. 2, 1862-3m Subscription Agent.

READING RAIL ROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave HARRISBURG for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, and all Intermediate Stations, at 8 A. M., and 2.00 P. M.

NEW-YORK Express leaves HARRISBURG at 3.15 A. M., arriving at NEW-YORK at 10.20 the same morning.

Fares from HARRISBURG: To NEW-YORK, $5 10; to PHILADEL

STRAY STEER.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in Hopewell township, the latter part of October, a red steer with a notch cut out under the left ear, supposed to be a year old last spring. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.

Dec. 16, 1862. GEORGE RUSSELL.

LADIES! ATTENTION!!

BALMORALS, a handsome lot just received direct from New York, by FISHER & SON.

FRUIT TREES, SMALL FRUITS, GRAPE VINES, &C., &C.

AT THE

FARMERS' NURSERIES,

NEAR HUNTINGDON, PA.

We invite farmers and all who may be in want of TREES and PLANTS to examine our stock of

THRIFTY WELL GROWN TREES,

At greatly reduced prices to suit the times, consisting of

APPLES—A fine stock of the most approved varieties for general cultivation—good size and thrifty growth Price 10 cts. each.

PEARS—Choice kinds, Standard 50 cts., Dwarf 40 cts. each.

CHERRIES—A fine assortment, 40 cts. each.

PEACHES—Our stock of peaches is fine, comprising a collection of choice varieties of superior excellence, furnishing a succession of ripe fruit from the 1st of August to the 1st of October. Price ten cts. each; $8 per 100

PLUMS—A list of the most desirable and popular kinds. Price, grafted on plum stocks, 50 cts.; on peach stocks, 20 cts. each.

APRICOTS—30 cts. each; NECTARINES—20 cents each.

SELECT GRAPES.

GRAPE VINES of the best varieties, sold at the very lowest rates, varying in price from 15 cents to $1 each. Any of the new and rare grapes, native or foreign, if not on hand, will be ordered and furnished at the very lowest rates.

CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, &C.

Early orders are earnestly solicited.

Packages of trees will be delivered in Huntingdon free of expense to the purchaser, and duly forwarded by the railroad to any place he may designate.

Catalogues by letter respecting stock, prices, &c. will receive prompt attention.

The nurseries are located 3 miles N. E. from Huntingdon, on the road leading from Huntingdon to Crownover Mill, and one mile S. E. from the Warm Springs.

Address JESSE GOSHORN,
Sept 17-1m. Box 1, Huntingdon, Pa.

NEW CLOTHING

AT LOW PRICES.

M. CUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

Which he offers to all who want to be

CLOTHED,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

Huntingdon, Oct. 2'1, 1862.

TO ARMS!

RUSH TO THE STORE OF

SIMON COHN,

AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

and see the new and elegant assortment of Goods he has just received, consisting in part of

Dry Goods, Groceries,
Queensware, Hardware,
Clothing, Bonnets, Shawls,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

and all other articles kept in country stores, which he is offering at his Mammoth Store, at Coffee Run Station, at unusually low prices. The public are invited to call and examine his Goods.

Having arrangements with large firms in Philadelphia and other eastern cities, he is able to buy his goods cheaper than other country merchants, and can consequently undersell them! In exchange for goods, he takes all kinds of country produce at the highest cash prices. By strict attention to the wants of customers, he hopes to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which he has been heretofore favored.

Mr. Cohn has leased the Store Room in Coffee Run Station, and is prepared to ship all kinds of Grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large Ware Room, farmers can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

Sept. 10, 1862-tf

FANCY FURS, FANCY FURS.

JOHN FARRIRA,

718 ARCH Street

below Eighth, south side,

PHILADELPHIA.

Importer & Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kinds of FANCY FURS, for Ladies' and Children's wear.

I desire to say to my friends of Huntingdon and the surrounding Counties that I have *now in store*, one of the *largest and most beautiful assortment* of all kinds and qualities of FANCY FURS, *for Ladies' and Children's wear*, that will be worn during this Fall and Winter.

My Furs were purchased in Europe, previous to the rise in *Sterling Exchange*, and the New Duty imposed on all Furs, Imported since the first of August.

I would also state, that as long as my stock lasts, I will offer it at prices proportionate to what the goods cost me; but, it will be impossible for me to Import and Manufacture any more Furs, and sell them at the same prices, owing to the unsettled state of the affairs of the Country.

☞ Remember the name, number and street: John Farrira, (New Fur Store, 718 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Sept. 15, 1862.-3m.

HEAD QUARTERS

FOR

NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC

THAT HE HAS

JUST OPENED

A

SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN

CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

COME AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.

Oct. 21, 1862.

HARDWARE

AND

CUTLERY!

AN

IMMENSE STOCK

AND

ENDLESS VARIETY

OF

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

NOW OPEN

AND FOR SALE BY

JAS. A. BROWN,

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

Oct. 21, 1862.

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at GWIN'S.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want well-made Goods

1862. THE 1862.

LARGEST AND BEST

STOCK OF

WALL PAPER

Ever Brought to Huntingdon,

Is now ready for inspection and sale,

AT

LEWIS'

Book, Stationery and Music Store.

NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES

AT

LOWER PRICES

Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.

OUR STOCK

Consists of upwards of

One Hundred Different Styles

OF

Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,

FOR

The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.

Call at the "Globe" Building, and examine our stock and prices.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,
ATTACHMENTS,
SUMMONS,
SUBPŒNAS,
SCHOOL ORDERS,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,
COMMON BONDS,
WARRANTS,
NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIRE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.
ATTACHT EXECUTIONS,
EXECUTIONS,
DEEDS,
MORTGAGES,
JUDGMENT NOTES,
NATURALIZATION B'KS,
JUDGMENT BONDS,
FEE BILLS,

Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the HUNTINGDON GLOBE.

BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS

AND

SMALL PORTRAITS

OF

ARMY AND DISTINGUISHED OFFICERS AND CIVILIANS,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES,

LARGE AND SMALL,

A FINE ASSORTMENT,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

TRACING MUSLIN, DRAFTING AND DRAWING PAPER

White and Colored Card Paper,

For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BLANK BOOKS, OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE

PISTOLS! PISTOLS!!

Colt's, Sharps', Smith & Wesson's, and all improved patterns of Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Bowie Knives, &c. &c., for sale at the Hardware Store of

JAMES A. BROWN.

May 21, 1861. Huntingdon, Pa.

ENVELOPES

Wholesale and Retail.

50.000,

BEST QUALITY

WHITE, BUFF, ORANGE, YELLOW,

AND FANCY ENVELOPES,

Just received and for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

WINDOW SHADES, COMBS,

TASSELS, &C.,

and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

A handsome assortment just received and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at

D. P. GWIN'S.

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article of Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon Sept. 9, 1857

New Furniture Establishment.

J. M. WISE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture.

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's Store and Dean's National House, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.

Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

☞ Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.

☞ Funerals attended at any place in town or country, by

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1862-tf. J. M. WISE.

PAPER! PAPER!! PAPER!!!

Tracing Paper,
Impression Paper,
Drawing Paper,
Dard Paper,
Tissue Paper,
Silk Paper for Flowers,
Perforated Paper,
Bristol Board,
Flat Cap Paper,
Foolscap Paper,
Letter Paper,
Commercial Note Paper,
Ladies' Gilt Edged Letter and Note Paper,
Ladies' Plain and Fancy Note Paper,
White and Colored Card Paper, in Packs and Sheets,

For sale at LEWIS' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

BIRD CAGES,

FEED BOXES, FOUNTAINS, WASHING DISHES, AND SEED,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

THE largest stock of De Laines in town by FISHER & SON.

WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c., TAKEN.—ASHBY SLAIN, AND THE BACKBONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN

But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops, and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Queensware,
Crockery ware,
Tobacco, Segars,
Hams,
Fitch,
Shoulders,
Fish,
Flour,
Salt.

and a general assortment of notions, all of which as to or for it on reasonable terms, for cash or produce.

Huntingdon, July 1, 1862.

J. H. O. CORBIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office on Hill Street.

Huntingdon, Jan. 14, 1862-tf.

R. ALLISON MILLER,

DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House. April 15, 1859.

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.

Office on Railroad street, opposite the Jackson Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa. March 25, 1862.

H. T. WHITE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Jan. 2, 1861-tf.

COAL OIL!! COAL OIL!!!

James A. Brown sells the *genuine* "PORTLAND KEROSENE," on COAL OIL, *clear as water.*

This is the only kind of oil that gives *entire satisfaction* as an agent for light.

Beware of counterfeits and colored carbon oils. They emit an offensive smell and smoke.

A large variety also of

COAL OIL LAMPS,

Chimneys, Globes, Wicks, Burners, Shades, &c., &c., sold at the very lowest prices, at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon, Pa.

KOLLOCK'S DANDELION COFFEE.

This preparation, made from the best JAVA Coffee, is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all bilious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN,

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known, for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and cakes. Price 15 cents.

MANUFACTURED BY
N. H. KOLLOCK, CHEMIST,
Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

Feb. 24, 1862-1y.

THE ST. LOUIS, CHESTNUT Street, between Third and Fourth, Philadelphia.

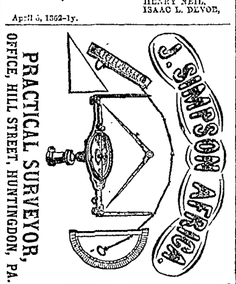
The undersigned, having leased, for a term of years, this popular house, have the pleasure of announcing to their friends and the travelling community, that it is now open for the reception of guests. The house since the first of March last, has been entirely renovated and refitted in a superior manner; the apartments are large, well ventilated and furnished in modern style. It is centrally located, convenient to all the principal and steamboat landings, and in the immediate vicinity of the Custom House, Post Office and the Corn Exchange.

Connected with the Hotel is a Restaurant for the accommodation of those preferring the European plan.—Prices of Rooms from Three to Seven Dollars per week, according to location.

Board $1 50 per day. Table d'Hote for merchants and business men from 1 to 3 P. M.

HENRY NEIL,
ISAAC L. DEVOR,

April 3, 1862-1y.



SONGS AND BALLADS, &C., FOR EVERYBODY.

The Dime Melodist,
The Dime Song Book, No. 1,
The Dime Union Song Book,
The Dime Military Song Book,
The American Dime Song Book,
Yankee Doodle Songster,
Songs for the Union,
The Stars and Stripes Songster,
Dizzy's Essence of Burnt Cork Songster,
Gus Shaw's Comic Songs,
Berry's Comic Songs,
The Shilling Song Book,,
Lover's Irish Songs,
Dime Book of Fun,
Dime Book of Etiquette,
New Dime American Joker,
The Dime and other Novels,
The Dime Letter Writer,
The Dime Dream Book,
The Dime Dialogues, Nos. 1 & 2,
The Dime Speaker, Nos. 1 & 2.
The Dime Cook Book,
The Dime Recipe Book.

For sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

UNION ENVELOPES AND PAPER

FOR SALE AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

WILLIAM AFRICA

HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,

ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.

His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.—

NEW FIRM!

The undersigned respectfully inform the public that they have purchased the ALEXANDRIA BREWERY and will continue the business, and endeavor to give general satisfaction.

All orders will be promptly attended to.

WM. ROTHROCK,
WM. N. KIRBY.

Alexandria, Feb. 22, 1860.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN.—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.

Huntingdon, April 30, 1860.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16, 1855.

MILITARY BOOKS.

REVISED ARMY REGULATIONS.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The book is an octavo of 360 pages, is elegantly printed on fine paper, with new bold type, and has an *admirable schedule index*, for which every officer will be grateful, the moment his eye rests upon it, as no former edition has ever had an index, and the want of one has been long felt in the Army.

The Appendix embraces the Articles of War, containing many important corrections; also, selections from the Military Acts of Congress, including those passed at the last session.

PRICE $2, 00. FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

CAVALRY TACTICS,

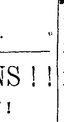
[AUTHORIZED EDITION.]

By Major William Gilham, U. S. A,

Just published and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.—Complete in one volume. Price $1.00.

UNITED STATES INFANTRY TACTICS.

For the instruction, exercises, and manoeuvres of the United States Infantry, including Infantry of the Line, Light Infantry, and Riflemen, prepared under the direction of the War Department, and authorized and adopted by the Secretary of War, May 1st, 1861, containing the school of the soldier; the school of the company; instruction for skirmishers, and the general calls; the calls for skirmishers, and the school of a battalion; including the articles of war and a dictionary of military terms. Complete in one volume. Price $1.25. For sale at Lewis' Book Store.



ALSO,

THE HANDY BOOK

FOR THE

UNITED STATES SOLDIER,

On coming into service: containing a complete system of instruction in the school of the Soldier, with a preliminary explanation of the formation of a Battalion on Parade, the Position of the officers, &c., &c., being a first book of instruction to authorized U. S. Infantry Tactics, just published. Price 25 cents. For sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

AL'O,

Hardee's Rifle and Light Infantry

TACTICS,

Complete in 2 vols. Price $1.50. For sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

☞ The Books sent by mail to any address on the receipt of the price.

Huntingdon May 28, 1861.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

OSGOOD'S Speller, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
MOFFETT'S Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
SANDER'S do do do
TOWN'S Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
Smith's, Bullion's and Brown's Grammars.
Fitch's Physical Geography.
Warren's Physical Geography.
Mitchell's, Monteith and McNally's Geographies & Atlases
Camp's Geography, with Key to Mitchell's Outline Maps.
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbos' First Lessons in Composition.
Quackenbos's Composition and Rhetoric.
Greenleaf's, Stoddard's and Brooks' Arithmetics.
Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys to Arithmetics.
Greenleaf's and Davies' Algebras.
Greenleaf's Key to Algebra.
Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
Parker's Philosophy.
Willard's History of the United States.
Child's " "
Goodrich's " "
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers.
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Academical, Controllers' and other Copy Books.
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Davies' Legendre's Geometry.
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Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping.
Book Keeping by Single Entry, by Hanaford & Payson
Book Keeping by Single and Double Entry, by Hanaford & Payson.

Other books will be added and furnished to order.

A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.

Huntingdon, Pa.

WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,

A LARGE STOCK

AND

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF

Window Curtain Papers,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

PENS! PENS!!

GET THE BEST!

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST!

C. BARNARD'S

Celebrated "Corrugated Metal" Pens

ARE FOR SALE

AT LEWIS BOOK STORE,

Agent for the county.

PRICES—25 cts. per dozen or $2 per gross.

THE "CORRUGATED METAL" PENS, made by C. BARNARD, are the best Commercial and School Pens, without exception to any. They are used by all the principal Banks and Government Departments, Public and Private Schools; also, by the most prominent Commercial Houses throughout the United States and Canada.

But a short time has elapsed since

C. BARNARD'S PENS

have been introduced into the United States, still a marked preference is given them over all others for the following reasons: The "Corrugated Metal" PENS do not corrode; they will not splutter or cut through the thinnest paper; they have an easy gliding motion, a certainty of equally diffusing the ink, softness of point, and great durability.

The following testimonials, selected from numerous others, are respectfully submitted:

I have used the Metallic Pens of Mr. C. Barnard and highly approve of them. C. BARSTOW,
President N'St. Nicholas Bank, New York.

We have used the Pens of Mr. Barnard, and find them to be as he represents, and take pleasure in recommending them to the public. WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
A. MULLIGAN, *Cashier.*

C. Barnard's Pens have been tried, and are highly approved in this office. S. G. OGDEN,
Auditor U. S. Custom House, New York.

Having tried the corrugated Pens made by Mr. Barnard, I can recommend them as excellent. SAMUEL L. BREESE,
Commandant Navy Yard, Brooklyn.

We add ours to above recommendations.
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., New York.

I have no hesitation in saying Barnard's Pens are decidedly the best I have ever used. S. C. HAY,
Agent United States Express Co., New York.

We can confidently recommend Mr. C. Barnard's Anti-Corrosive Pens as the best ever brought under our notice, without exception.
WILKINSON, STETSON & CO.,
Park Place, New York.
T. B. HUGHES, *Cashier.*

We have been using the Pens of Mr. C. Barnard, and take great pleasure in recommending them to the public, as they are an excellent article, and all he represents them to be. A. J. CLINTON,
Secretary Eagle Insurance Co., New York.

Upon trial we have found Mr. Barnard's Pens to be excellent. FRED, PROBST & CO., New York.

I would recommend Mr. Barnard's Pens as a superior article to any I have used.
GOUVR. KEMBLE, New York.

We add ours to the above recommendations.
UNDERHILL, HAVILAND & CO., New York.

Of all Pens I have ever used, Mr. Barnard's have given me more satisfaction, and I can recommend them to the public as being entirely anti-corrosive.
E. FOIRER, New York.

After six months' constant use of C. Barnard's Anti-Corrosive Pen, we can confidently recommend it as the best metallic pen we have ever used, *fulding* from the above experience that it does not actually corrode.
S. McLEAN & CO., New York.

C. BARNARD,
Manufacturer of Corrugated Metal Pens,
John Street, Clerkenwell, London.

June 26, 1862.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

A Splendid variety of Carpets, only 25 cts. per yard. FISHER & SON.

LADIES Collars, very cheap and beautiful, at D. P. GWIN'S.

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicina purposes at S. S. SMITH'S.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia. Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.

A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at D. P. GWIN'S.

THE best display and largest variety of all kinds of Goods, can always be found at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

VIOLINS,

GUITARS,

SYMPHONIANS, ACCORDEONS AND FIFES,

For sale cheap at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

WM. LEWIS,

Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

LADIES' FURS, a splendid variety. Cheap by FISHER & SON.

ENVELOPES—

By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

WRAPPING PAPER!

A good article for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P GWIN'S where you will find the largest assortment in town.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

MUSIC THE CYTHARA.—The Presbyterian Psalmodist.—The Shawm.—The Jubilee.—Hunter's and Bertini's enlarged and improved Instructors.—Weiland's New and Improved Method for the Guitar.—Leland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors.—Winner's and Howe's Violin Instructors.—Bellak's Melodeon Instructor.—Burrowes' Piano-Forte Primer.—do. Thorough-Bass Primer.—Howe's Drawing Room Dances.—The Chorus Glee Book.—Tara's Harp, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

THE best Tobacco in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

OLD BRASS AND COPPER taken in exchange for goods at the Hardware Store Sept. 3, 1862. JAS. A. BROWN

READY RECKONER.

A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

ENVELOPES, wholesale and retail, for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—

A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books.—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper.—Plain and Fancy Envelopes.—Red, Blue and Black Inks.—Blank Books of numerous sizes.—Pens, Pencils, Pocket and Desk Inkstands, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair prices at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Read's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '55.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectionaries, &c. Huntingdon, Pa.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO. Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN, Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

FISHER & SON, Dealers in Dry Goods, Grain, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

POCKET TESTAMENTS,

A LARGE STOCK ON HAND AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BOOK BINDING.

Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE! If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

FOR THE LADIES.

A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

PAPER! PAPER!!

Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

MONTHLY TIME BOOKS,
For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

HOOP SKIRTS with from 4 to 30 hoops, at prices from 25 cts. to $2,00 at the cheap store of D. P. GWIN.

HARRISBURG STONE-WARE!!! Crocks, Jugs, Preserve Jars &c., &c., of superior quality. Sold only by JAMES A. BROWN.

D. P. GWIN keeps the largest, best assortment and cheapest shoes in town. Call and examine them.

HOOPED SKIRTS worth 2 50 will be sold for $1 25 at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kinds of Goods, go to D. P. GWIN'S.

BOOTS & SHOES, Hats & Caps, the largest assortment and cheapest to be found at D. P. GWIN'S

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

DARK Colored Palm Hoods, best quality, only 50 cts. each. FISHER & SON.

MICA LAMP CHIMNEYS—Just received at the hardware store of JAS. A. BROWN.

D. P. GWIN'S is the place to buy good and cheap Carpets.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,
IN THE DIAMOND,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

VALENTINE CROUSE, Proprietor.

The citizens of the county, and strangers and travelers generally, will find comfortable accommodations at this house. Give us a trial. [April 4, 1860.]

JACKSON HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

GRAFFUS MILLER *Proprietor.*

WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS.

EVERYBODY'S LAWYER

AND

COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS

BY FRANK CROSBY,

OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR.

It Tells You How to draw up PARTNERSHIP PAPERS and gives general forms for AGREEMENTS of all kinds, BILLS OF SALE, LEASES and PETITIONS.

It Tells You How to draw up BONDS and MORTGAGES, APPEALS, POWERS of ATTORNEY, NOTES and BILLS of EXCHANGE, RECEIPTS and RELEASES.

It Tells You The laws for the COLLECTION of DEBTS, with the STATUTES of LIMITATION, and amount and kind of property EXEMPT from EXECUTION in every State.

It Tells You How to make an ASSIGNMENT properly, with forms for COMPOSITION with CREDITORS, and the INSOLVENT LAWS of every State.

It Tells You The legal relations existing between GUARDIAN and WARD, MASTER and APPRENTICE, and LANDLORD and TENANT.

It Tells You What constitutes LIBEL and SLANDER, and the LAWS as to MARRIAGE DOWER, the WIFE'S RIGHT IN PROPERTY, DIVORCE and ALIMONY.

It Tells You The LAW for MECHANICS' LIENS in every State, and the NATURALIZATION LAWS of this country, and how to comply with the same.

It Tells You The law concerning PENSIONS and how to obtain the one, and the PRE-EMPTION LAWS to PUBLIC LANDS.

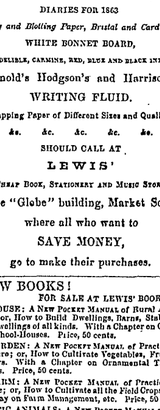
It Tells You The LAW for PATENTS, with mode of procedure in obtaining one, with INTERFERENCES, ASSIGNMENTS and TABLE OF FEES.

It Tells You How to make your WILL and how to ADMINISTER on an ESTATE, with the law and the requirements thereof in every State.

It Tells You The meaning of LAW TERMS in general use, and explains to you the LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE and JUDICIAL Powers of both the General and State GOVERNMENTS.

It Tells You How to KEEP OUT OF LAW, by showing how to do your business legally, thus saving a vast amount of property, and vexatious litigation, by its timely consultation.

☞ Everybody's Lawyer is for sale at Lewis' Book Store



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FAMILY AND POCKET BIBLES,
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ALBUMS AND ANNUALS,
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ANY OTHER VALUABLE AND INTERESTING BOOK,
Fancy and School
STATIONERY,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CHURCH MUSIC AND INSTRUCTION BOOKS,
SHEET MUSIC for the Piano, Guitar, &c., &c.,
POCKET BOOKS, PORTMONNAIES AND PURSES,
For Ladies and Gentlemen,
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS,
AWARD CARDS AND BOOKS,
For Sunday and Common Schools,
SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,
TOY BOOKS, ALPHABET BLOCKS, &C.,
ALL KINDS OF BOOKS
Proper for Boys and Girls.
AMUSING GAMES
For Young Folks.
WEDDING ENVELOPES AND CARDS,
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES,
VISITING CARDS,
CHECKER BOARDS, DOMINOES, &C.,
CONVERSATION CARDS,
SONG BOOKS,
From 6 to 75 cents.
BLANK BOOKS,
Memorandum Books of Various Sizes,
SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,
DIARIES FOR 1863
Drawing and Blotting Paper, Bristol and Card Boards,
WHITE BONNET BOARD,
INDELIBLE, CARMINE, RED, BLUE AND BLACK INKS,
Arnold's Hodgson's and Harrison's
WRITING FLUID.
Wrapping Paper of Different Sizes and Qualities,
&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.
SHOULD CALL AT
LEWIS'
CHEAP BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE,
In the "Globe" building, Market Square,
where all who want to
SAVE MONEY,
go to make their purchases.

NEW BOOKS!

FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE

THE HOUSE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Rural Architecture; or, How to Build Dwellings, Barns, Stables, and Out Dwellings of all Kinds. With a Chapter on Churches and School-Houses. Price, 50 cents.

THE GARDEN: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Horticulture; or, How to Cultivate Vegetables, Fruits, and Flowers. With a Chapter on Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. Price, 50 cents.

THE FARM: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Agriculture; or, How to Cultivate all the Field Crops. With an Essay on Farm Management, etc. Price, 50 cents.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Cattle, Horse, and Sheep Husbandry; or, How to Breed and Rear the Various Tenants of the Barn-yard, etc., etc Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO TALK: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Conversation and Debate, with Directions for Acquiring a Grammatical Style, and more than Five Hundred Common Mistakes Corrected. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO BEHAVE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Republican Etiquette, and Guide to Correct Personal Habits; with Rules for Debating Societies and Deliberative Assemblies, etc. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO DO BUSINESS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Affairs and Guide to success in Life; with a Collection of Business Forms, and a Dictionary of Commercial Terms, etc. Price, 50 cents.

OIL CLOTH WINDOW SHADES,

GILT GOLD SHADES,

MUSLIN SHADES,

BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

TAPE, CORD AND TASSALS,

A FULL ASSORTMENT

AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

THE BEST

STOCK OF FINE STATIONERY,

FOR

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

EVER RECEIVED IN HUNTINGDON,

CAN NOW BE HAD

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

SALT! SALT!! SALT!!!

Just received from the Onondago Salt Company, Syracuse, N. Y., to be sold on commission, either wholesale or retail, 500 BARRELS and 1000 SACKS of SALT.

Oct. 21, 1862. FISHER & SON.

ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
PRACTICAL CALC